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16. ABSTRACT

This report contains an evaluation of the citizen participation program under the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program. Included in the report are outlines of the various programs and workshops conducted under the program as well as the informative materials used and distributed to the public. The activity was to be aimed at the lay citizen who was neither a public official nor a participant in the program by contract or agreement. This meant that some public agencies were to be involved as citizens. Work with public officials locally was to be handled by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission under agreement with the state program. The principal objectives of the program were twofold. First, citizens needed education on the program. A second and equally important objective was to get citizen facts, issues, and alternative policies into the program. A key aim was to open the channels of communication so that citizens and staff could talk to each other, understand each other, and react to new information. (Author extracted)

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Volume IV
Public Participation

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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June, 1975

ILLINOIS COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

JUNE 1975

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION	2
SUBCONTRACTORS	2
TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	3
DISCRETIONARY FUNDS IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	4
Visual/Educational Materials Presentation	4
Municipal Survey of Littoral Owners	5
Citizen Participation	6
Public Official Participation	8
Professional and Technical Participation	8
EVALUATION	10
ATTACHMENTS AND APPENDICES	

ABSTRACT

The public participation element of the first year of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program has been completed with the assistance of two major subcontractors and the cooperation of other governmental agencies.

The two major subcontractors have been the Lake Michigan Federation and the Lake Michigan Inter-League Group of the League of Women Voters. The Lake Michigan Federation has sponsored five Technical Workshops, each one having a specific subject matter, and to which participants were invited on the basis of participants' subject competence. The Workshops identified factual matter, as well as defined substantive issues.

The League of Women Voters sponsored ten Citizens' Meetings which were held in various municipalities along the Lake Michigan shore. Various press announcements and mailings advised citizens of these meetings, and attendance was open to all. The Citizens' Meetings identified attitudes relating to various shoreline issues.

These subcontractors have also been responsible for the formation of five Citizen Task Forces. The Task Forces are convened to study in greater detail the substantive issues raised at the Workshops and Citizens Meetings. It is intended that the Task Forces will remain involved throughout the remainder of the Coastal Zone planning period.

Other subcontractors included lakefront municipalities, some of which carried out studies of beach and bluff protective devices, and littoral owners' attitudes about shoreline issues.

The public participation element also included substantial involvement on the policy level of the Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee, a body composed of representatives of the municipalities along the shore as well as ex officio members representing special governmental districts.

Methods for communicating with the public need to be improved; however, on the whole, this public participation element represents an innovative approach to including citizens in the planning process.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Introduction

One of the salient characteristics of the ICZM Program's first year has been its intense and complex public participation element.

In recent years, NIPC has identified several distinct "publics" which need to have their own, appropriate vehicles for participating in the plan-making process. These categories were incorporated into the plans for ICZM public participation, and a new, sub-category was identified and used, because of its close relationship to the CZ Program. Specifically, those categories are:

- public officials, both elected and appointed,
- the technical and professional community,
- citizens, without any specific claim to either authority or technical competence; and a
- citizen sub-group, littoral owners.

Public officials' participation was sought for several reasons, including the very basic notion that they are collectively the individuals most responsible for taking the actions which will, or will not, implement the CZ Program. The success or failure of the program depends upon whether the program meets the needs of public officials and the degree to which they can support it. Additionally, public officials from the shoreline communities are subjects of participation because they already have confronted many of the shore-related problems, and have developed their own expertise in many of the issues. The Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee, a group of public officials of Shoreline communities, has been the primary vehicle for public official participation.

The CZM technical and professional "public" includes engineers, earth scientists, lawyers, planners and architects, city managers and other state and municipal administrators and other technicians and academics with special expertise in various CZ matters.

The citizen sub-group consisting of littoral owners is included because many of the owners themselves, over the years, have developed an understanding of the shore and various problems, such as erosion, and what seems to be effective in controlling it. Littoral owners are included, too, because of the issues surrounding public and private rights as they pertain to access and security.

Subcontractors

In the past NIPC has performed virtually all of its own public participation work. The first year of the CZM Program, however, has been a unique exception. Because there were so many different required tasks, much of the participatory element was subcontracted to various organizations and agencies which were in a position to perform this work. These included the Lake Michigan Federation, the Lake Michigan Inter-League of Women Voters, and the municipalities along the shoreline.

The Lake Michigan Federation is a private organization dedicated to preserving the Lake as a public resource. Its membership includes individuals and organizations from the area adjacent to the Lake. The Lake Michigan Inter-League Group of the League of Women Voters is an amalgamation of all of the Leagues surrounding the Lake. For the purposes of the ICZM Program, only the Illinois Leagues were involved. A report of public participation activities, prepared by the Lake Michigan Federation and the League of Women Voters, is attached.

Each of the 13 shoreline municipalities and Lake County were asked to submit a proposal for performing studies related to the coastal zone. Seven submitted such proposals; every proposal was funded, although not at the full amount requested.

To portray how the funds available from the U.S. Department of Commerce were spent in fulfillment of the public participation requirements, this report will follow the outline of the Scope of Services originally prepared at the beginning of the program year. These documents, Technical Support for Public Participation, and Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation, appear in the Appendix as Exhibit I and Exhibit II, respectively.

Technical Support for Public Participation (0680.09)

The purpose of this item was to allow time and money to plan the public participation element. Accordingly, the funds all allocated for this item ($4,000) were spent in designing the program which is fully described below, Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation.

In preparing the public participation program, a series of group decision-making processes was utilized with the Public Participation Subcommittee of the Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee.

In response to the question, "What are the barriers to an effective public participation element in the Coastal Zone Management Program?", subcommittee members suggested over 40 responses, then ranked several as being of paramount importance. Those included public apathy, lack of effective methods, and communication and publicity. In a Delphi mailing, the entire membership of LMSAC was asked to suggest ways to overcome these barriers. The idea to use the League of Women Voters as a subcontractor for local publicity and meetings was one result of the Delphi. Another result was the suggestion to utilize municipalities in performing surveys on their own citizens.

Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation (0680.11)

Work Activities

1. Visual/Educational Materials Presentation.

Several different modes of educational presentations were prepared and presented to the public. They include:

a. A Slide Show. Running approximately 25 minutes and including 120 slides, the slide show entitled The Illinois Coastal Zone, was shown to citizen audiences at sites from Waukegan to Chicago, as an impetus to discussion of coastal zone issues. The slides used in this presentation were drawn largely from the collection of the Lake Michigan Inter-League Group of the League of Women Voters, and from Barton-Aschman Associates. A transcript is included in the Appendix as Exhibit III.

b. Supplemental Slide Shows. From time to time, and to fulfill specialized purposes, one-of-a-kind slide shows were prepared. These usually were prepared to give progress reports on the ICZM Program, or to focus on areas of particular concern, as defined by the Management Program. These supplemental slide shows were prepared from the Barton-Aschman collection and from the slides made by the Illinois State Geological Survey.

c. Monographs. As part of the effort to inform the public about the CZ Program, a series of eight monographs was prepared and distributed. A total of 5,000 copies of each of the eight monographs have been printed.

Distribution of these monographs has been to citizen attendees at public meetings, to those who attended the workshops and to others who have expressed interest, or whole interest NIPC and the subcontractors have solicited.

The monographs' subject matter and their attribution are as follows:

i Filling and Dredging, LWV (Appendix, Exhibit IV)
ii Shoreline ERosion, LWV (Appendix, Exhibit V)
iii Land Use and Land Use Control, LWV(Appendix,Exhibit VI)
iv The Coastal Zone Management Act, LWV (Appendix, Exhibit VII)

v Public Use, LMF (Appendix, Exhibit VIII)
vi Harbor Management and Industrial Uses, LMF(Appendix, Exhibit IX)
vii Water Quality, LMF (Appendix, Exhibit X)
viii The Illinois Coastal Zone Program, LMF (Appendix, Exhibit XI)

d. Bulletins. It is the responsibility of the Lake Michigan Federation, as one of the subcontractors, to publish one or more informational bulletins, describing the CZ Program and opportunities for participation. As of this writing, the first bulletin is ready for release. Fifty thousand copies will be directed to individuals and organizations known to have interest in environmental, recreational and allied fields.

e. Miscellaneous Materials in Support of Public Participation. In order to increase awareness and interest in the CZ Program, and in the meetings for citizens, NIPC has prepared and distributed to the 200 newspapers and TV/radio stations in the region, press releases calling attention to those meetings. (These are displayed as Exhibits XII and XIII in the Appendix). For similar purposes the Lake Michigan Federation also prepared and distributed a press release (Exhibit XIV). As a result of these news releases, numerous articles appeared in suburban and community newspapers. Copies of these articles are shown in the Appendix as Exhibit XV. Additionally, representatives of NIPC and the League of Women Voters have been interviewed on radio programs, increasing the number of citizens who will have become acquainted with the CZ Program. Using the NIPC mailing list, nearly 4,000 postcards advising of the Citizens' Meetings were sent to every address which was within ten miles of the shore.

2. Municipal Survey of Littoral Owners.

Each of the thirteen shoreline communities and Lake County were invited to submit proposals for performing studies related to littoral owners, including ownership patterns, attitudes about public access and security, surveys of erosion control techniques, and others. An example of the letter sent to municipalities is included as Exhibit XVI.

The purpose of this aspect of the public participation element was twofold. First, it was seen as a way to support the municipalities' investigations into CZ subject matter; and second, to discover littoral owners' attitudes on some of the above-mentioned subjects.

The municipalities and their subjects of investigation are indicated below:

a. Highland Park (Lakefront Commission); survey and inventory of privately held land along the bluff, and survey of attitudes of littoral owners, as well as the public, toward public access and recreation.

b. Lake Forest; identificaiton and evaluation of the significant factors in the delineation of the Coastal Zone in Lake Forest.

c. Chicago; a previously drafted Chicago Lakefront Community Survey Questionnaire will be refined, validated, and printed.

d. Winnetka; interviews with shoreline owners who have installed protective measures, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of various shoreline protective devices.

e. Evanston; surveys of users of the lakefront parks and beaches, to include assessment of needs for a marina, additional beaches, and special facilities.

f. Lake Bluff; inventory of lakefront protective measures, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of such measures.

g. Waukegan (with the cooperation of Lake County); a survey of the major industrial and commercial lakefront landowners, to determine the extent to which a lakefront location is essential to the successful continuation of business or production.

The City of Chicago and the City of Evanston are not able to complete their studies this program year. These subcontractors will study users of the lakefront, and to do so, the studies need to be done during the summer months, when users are able to be interviewed in situ. The City of Lake Forest has requested to expand their study so that it will lead to a City policy related to the delineation of the Coastal Zone. However, these studies are to be completed early in the second program year.

Each of the above seven subcontractors' scopes of services are to be found in the Appendix, Exhibits XVII through XXIII.

3. Citizen Participation

Under contract with NIPC, the Lake Michigan Inter-League Group of the League of Women Voters sponsored ten Citizens Meetings. The purpose of the meetings was to introduce citizens to the ICZM Program and CZ issues in general, as well as to hear citizens' views on the same issues. Each of the ten meetings followed the same format, which included a block of time for discussion of CZ issues by those in attendance.

Publicity for attracting citizens to these meetings has already been documented, as has the slide show, which was used as an impetus for discussion. The ten meetings took place in the following communities: Waukegan, Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Glencoe, Winnetka, Wilmette, Evanston, and two in Chicago. Each took place in the evening, on a Saturday, or a weekday lunch hour, to enable employed or otherwise occupied citizens to attend.

Discussions taking place at the Citizens' Meetings were recorded by members of the League appointed for that purpose. It is the League's responsibility to transcribe and transfer the citizen-expressed opinions, feelings, facts, and ideas onto file cards. These cards will be sorted and cross-indexed by subject matter, geography, and other factors. The cards will be used as a basis for the League to give feedback to NIPC on citizens' opinions. It is expected, too, that the cards will be useful in tracing the progress of expressed ideas - to see whether or not such ideas are eventually included in the CZ Program prepared by NIPC. To the extent that such ideas are recorded in print, NIPC will be able to demonstrate which of them have been included, used in some modified form, or rejected. NIPC will then be able to offer to the public reasons for inclusion, or rejection, and in this way can become accountable at least in an informal sense to citizens' ideas.

Citizen participation has had other channels as well. One of these was the Coastal Zone Hotline. Any member of the "publics" with a question or a further comment about the CZ Program could dial the hotline number. Comments were taped recorded for subsequent entry into the League of Women Voters file card system. Questions, too, were tape recorded, and then played back to a CZ staff member to respond within a few days to the question.

Another opportunity for citizen participation is through membership on the Task Forces. Five Citizen Task Forces are now being formed, one each in the following areas:

a. Shoreline Erosion
b. Land Use and Land Use Controls
c. Public Use, Access, and Recreation
d. Harbor Management and Industrial Uses
e. Water Quality

Membership on these Task Forces is open to any Illinois citizen who wishes to join. The five Chairmen of the Task Forces, with the Chairman of the Public Participation Subcommittee of the Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee, will constitute a Coordinating Committee. The function of the Coordinating Committee is to ensure that the work of the Task Forces is neither duplicatory not omissive of either other Task Forces or other groups' and agencies' investigations. This is not to suggest that a Task Force would not investigate some subject matter already being considered by some other body, and come to entirely different conclusions.

Associated with the various meetings intended for citizens as well as public officials is the Speakers Bureau role played by staff members of NIPC, the ICZM Program, Barton-Aschman Associates, the Lake Michigan Federation, and officers of the Lake Michigan Inter-League Group of the League of Women Voters. These staff members and officers have formed a pool of technical expertise, and have spent, collectively, hundreds of hours in public contact, and are expected to continue this activity throughout the remainder of the program planning period.

4. Public Official Participation

Participation of elected and appointed officials occurs largely, although not exclusively, through the Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee. This organization is composed of representatives of each of the thirteen shoreline municipalities appointed by their mayors and of Lake County. Ex officio members are representatives of local park and forest preserve districts and other governmental agencies, including the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, the North Shore Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, the North Shore Sanitary District, the military bases, and the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The Advisory Committee relies upon NIPC for its secretarial and technical staff. Their participatory activities center upon review and comment of the Coastal Zone Program through A-95 reviews and other review. Much of the Committee's work takes place on the subcommittee level; the two subcommittees are Planning, and Public Participation. It was the Public Participation Subcommittee which reviewed and approved the overall public participation program design; their advice was sought, and heeded, through the use of the nominal group technique and through a questionnaire, which is is discussed under Technical Support for Public Participation.

The Advisory Committee's Planning Subcommittee has been responsible for development and review of the first and second ICZM Program years' work programs and grant applications. In addition, the Planning Committee has responded to shoreline-related A-95 notifications.

5. Professional and Technical Participation

The technical and professional "public has had ample opportunity for technical input into the ICZM Program through two major vehicles. Many have had yet a third vehicle.

The first major area of participatory input has been through the monthly meetings of professionals and subcontractors directly involved in the ICZM Program. Referred to informally as "Show-and Tell", these day-long meetings bring together geologists, attorneys, planners, and others, to report their progress, and coordinate with others, in fulfilling the conditions of the Coastal Zone Management Program contract.

The second major participatory vehicle for this "public" consists of five Workshops each concentrating upon one of the following subjects:

a. Shoreline Erosion
b. Land Use and Land Use Controls
c. Public Use, Access, and Recreation
d. Harbor Management and Industrial Uses
e. Water Quality

Workshop participants are invited on the basis of a special expertise in one or more of these subject areas. The format of the Workshops is intended to maximize discussion and interchange of technical knowledge, and to record technical information for consideration by NIPC as well as other technical subcontractors in the CZ Program. The League of Women Voters also record and transcribe onto file cards substantive issues which are discussed. The Workshops are sponsored by the Lake Michigan Federation, under the aegis of NIPC.

Many of the technical and professional persons have a third opportunity to participate, specifically, through their employment by agencies directly involved in the program. Some are employed by municipal members of the Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee, others by other governmental and private agencies which have an official part to play in planning and implementaion of the program, and, therefore, are able to make direct and significant additions to the work being performed by NIPC.

Involvement of the State of Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs has occurred at several different levels. Specifically, staff members of the Department of Local Government Affairs have monitored Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee meetings, and have been invited to attend the ten Citizens' Meetings sponsored by the League of Women Voters. Staff representatives have also regularly attended the monthly "Show-and-Tell" technical meetings sponsored by Barton-Aschman. Additionally, Edward M. Levin, Jr., the director of DLGA's Chicago Office, is a NIPC Commissioner, and in a position to monitor policy action relating to NIPC's budget and work program.

EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ELEMENT OF THE FIRST-YEAR PROGRAM

As in any venture, a retrospective view reveals victories and disappointments; such is the case in the CZ public participation effort.

Overall, the effort can be considered successful; certain factors can be identified as being contributory to this; others, as detracting from it.

Certainly the major factor contributing to the success was the attitude of cooperation and openness on the part of the subcontractors, as well as from NIPC. A successful public participation program requires its sponsors to be open to public opinion and to act in good faith in receiving that opinion and transmitting it to the technicians and policy-makers. That this is being done by organizations which have been known for their strong advocacy for specific positions, is to their credit.

An additional factor in the successful aspects of the program has been the willingness on the part of the technicians and policy-makers to set aside whatever skepticism they may have about public participation, and to cooperate in the participation process.

Shortcomings in the participation program fall into several categories: the time element, publicity, and a lack of understanding of processes for evoking citizen response. Each of these factors can be overcome in the subsequent two program years.

The timing of the first program year was such that the year was half over before CZ activity was proceeding at full speed. The public participation element was not an exception.

A lack of adequate publicity was one of the results of the hurried schedule, and here NIPC could have been more successful. In the press of competing demands being made for time and attention to other details, a comprehensive strategy for public education (as opposed to public participation, which was well-conceived) in the CZ Program was not prepared. It is not too late to remedy this problem in the two subsequent program years. Nevertheless, such a strategy must be prepared and implemented soon. If it is not, the CZ Program runs the risk of appearing as just another program in which all decisions are made before public exposure begins, then, as a last step, taken to citizens for ratification, when it is too late to change any but the smallest of details.

Mechanisms for evoking citizen response are familiar to NIPC staff, but apparently not to the subcontractors responsible for performing that specific function. In the ten citizens' meetings, the format of the meetings, as well as other seemingly minor factors, tended to discourage maximum citizen response.

In many of those meetings, much time was spent in explaining details, and little was allowed for response. Although this time ratio steadily improved throughout the series, it was not enough. The problem occurred because the CZ program was new to citizens, and their questions about it prompted such thorough responses from staff members, that insufficient time remained to hear complete discussion of agenda items.

Additionally, the process used for the meetings allowed the more self-confident and vocal attendees to voice their opinions, but did not encourage those who are relatively more reticent to participate. Those who responded verbally amounted to about half of those who attended the meetings.

In fairness to the sponsors, it must be pointed out that questionnaire-style response forms were distributed at the start of all meetings, beginning with the third one, and that allowed anyone who cared to, to make some kind of response. Nevertheless, written responses do not substitute for interactive discussion. There are process mechanisms which allow all persons in a meeting to voice their opinions and to engage in verbal interchange of ideas with others present.

Other areas related to facilitating maximum participation include such seemingly obscure but important factors such as room arrangement. Sometimes subcontractors chose, as meeting places for citizens' meetings, rooms in which chairs were fixed into auditorium seating styles or had chairs arranged that way prior to the meetings. This arrangement does not encourage verbal interchange among participants. Those meetings in which chairs were arranged into a circle were usually more productive in eliciting responses from attendees.

It must be pointed out that attendance at the Citizens' Meetings was disproportionately unbalanced in favor of League of Women Voters members, shoreline property owners, and in general, of the civic oriented persons who most normally attend public meetings. An effort must be made to attract more diverse audiences over the next two years.

The Workshop arrangements were a clear improvement over the citizens' meetings. That Workshop participants' first agenda item was to share a buffet meal contributed substantially to subsequent free and easy dialogues on technical matters. On the other hand, the process used to collect technical input from those in attendance was inadequate to the task. From meeting to meeting, however, it was modified, and its value was increased.

By no means have the Workshops been unstructured, time-wasting events. They indeed have uncovered useful information that otherwise would not have been obtained. Additional useful information could have been produced by using a more precisely designed process.

It is now clear that it is NIPC's responsibility to share with the subcontractors, those process skills which facilitate a higher quality of participation. Additionally, it is incumbent upon the subcontractors to make an effort to become skilled in using the processes and mechanisms which will improve the product obtained from such meetings.

This evaluation is not intended to depreciate the participatory events which have taken place so far. Indeed, they have been as effective as possible under the circumstances. This is to suggest that improved circumstances will enable even more effective participation.

ATTACHMENT

ILLINOIS COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ELEMENT

Report of First Year Work Completed

June 30, 1975

by

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and

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Subcontractor To

Illinois Department of Transportation
Division of Water Resources

INTRODUCTION

The League of Women Voters - Lake Michigan Inter-League Group and the Lake Michigan Federation, were asked by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) to carry out a citizen participation program under the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program. NIPC was responsible for press releases, a depository and a slide show. The contract, appended, was signed on March 24, 1975 and work began that day on a program to be completed by June 30, 1975.

The League took primary responsibility for the public meetings. The Federation was primarily responsible for the task forces, workshops and the newspaper. Both the League and the Federation developed and reprinted monographs for the program.

OBJECTIVES

The activity was to be aimed at the lay citizen who was neither a public official nor a participant in the program by contract or agreement. This meant that some public agencies were to be involved as citizens. Work with local public officials was to be handled by NIPC under agreement with the state program.

The principal objectives of the program were twofold. First, citizens needed education on the program. Public meetings, monographs, press releases and the newspaper would be used for this purpose. A second and equally important objective was to get citizen facts, issues, and alternative policies into the program. Public meetings, the newspaper, workshops and task forces would be important here with stress on the workshops and the task forces. Each of the listed activities were selected and designed with the peculiar nature of the short and urbanized coastline in mind. A key aim was to open the channels of communication so that citizens and staff could talk to each other, understand each other, and react to new information.

Especially important to all design was the commitment of the program to actually utilizing citizen information. The Illinois coordinator agreed that all information received would be responded to by the staff. In that light League members recorded information at all public meetings and workshops for later organization by topic. It is expected that in the second year the Illinois staff will consider the information, reject or accept its value, describe their response and utilize supporting material as part of their legislative recommendations.

The five principal activities - Public Meetings, Task Forces, Monographs, Newspaper and Work Shops are described specially in subsequent sections.

A copy of the contract appears in Appendix A to this report.

1.0 Public Meetings and League Activity

(Report of the League of Women Voters - Inter-League Group -- full report in Appendix)

1.1 Objectives

The Lake Michigan Inter-League Group (League of Women Voters), together with the Lake Michigan Federation, entered into a formal contractual arrangement with the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission to undertake certain portions of the public participation requirement of the Coastal Zone Management Act for the State of Illinois. These various activities were concluded on June 30, 1975, which was the close of the first year of program development for the Illinois program.

The Lake Michigan Inter-League Group developed several objectives to be met as its portion of the public participation program:

(1) to provide information about the Coastal Zone Management Program to interested area residents who live in the fourteen communities located directly on the shore of Lake Michigan;

(2) to provide multiple copies of certain League publications to participating citizens, dealing with the to topics of (a) shoreline erosion; (b) dredging and filling; (c) concepts and problems in land use management; and (d) the federal coastal zone management legislation;

(3) to initiate the preliminary dialogue about the Coastal Zone Management Program between the general public in Lake and Cook Counties and the representatives of planning agencies responsible for the development of the management program;

(4) to keep careful observers' reports of the proceedings of each of the scheduled meetings and workshops;

(5) to provide an initial tabulation of citizen comments and questions regarding the Coastal Zone Management Program which were offered at the public meetings and workshops.

1.2 Publications

The contract developed with the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission delegates the following responsibilities to the Lake Michigan Inter-League Group:

Program Element 1: Publications

3,000 copies of "To Fill or Not to Fill..."	LMILG,1973
3,000 copies of "Shoreline Erosion"	LMILG,1974
3,000 copies of "Land Use"	LWVUS,1974
3,000 copies of "Coastal Zone Management Program"	LWVUS,1975

STATUS:

All materials were obtained and distributed at each of the public meetings and workshops. The remainder of the publications were delivered ot the offices of the Coordinator of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program, Mr. Peter Wise, Chicago, Illinois.

1.3 Activity

Program Element 3: Workshops

Observer reports of each of the five workshops as well as index cards of individual citizen comments generated at each of the workshops have all been forwarded to the Lake Michigan Federation.

Program Element 4: Public Meetings

The Lake Michigan Inter-League Group assisted the nine Leagues which are located in the shoreline communities to schedule ten public meetings. The locations, times, dates, and approximate attendance of each meeting was:

EVANSTON: : Northwestern Campus, 8:00 p.m., May 13, 1975
about 25 persons present

LAKE FOREST: City Hall, 8:00 p.m., May 14, 1975
about 12 persons present

WAUKEGAN: Public Library, 8:00 p.m., May 19, 1975
about 12 persons present

LAKE BLUFF: Union Church, 8:00 p.m., May 20, 1975
about 40 persons present

HIGHLAND PARK: Public Library, 8:00 p.m., May 21, 1975
about 55 persons present

GLENCOE: Recreation Center, 8:00 p.m., May 22, 1975
about 25 persons present

WINNETKA: Skokie School, 9:30 a.m., May 24, 1975
about 25 persons present

WILMETTE: Howard School, 8:00 p.m., June 2, 1975
about 45 persons present

CHICAGO: Carson, Pirie, Scott Auditorium, 12:30 p.m.,
June 5, 1975 - about 20 persons present

CHICAGO: Loop College, 10:00 a.m., June 7, 1975
about 20 persons present

1.4 LMILG Comments on these Public Meetings

In developing the format of the meetings, the representatives from the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, the Lake Michigan Federation, and the League of Women Voters felt that a common agenda should be developed to ensure that the citizen comments would be based on a similar experience. Such an agenda was developed, and copies were distributed at each meeting. As the meetings progressed, however, it became clear that additional means of eliciting public comment as well as putting the participants more at ease needed to be used. Therefore, a question sheet was printed, enabling the less vocal citizens to indicate their concerns in written form. The sequence of activities seemed to vary at each meeting as well, depending on the number of people present and the receptiveness shown by the public. We believe, however, that the meetings were as similar as they could be, and the comments elicited are comparable from meeting to meeting.

An additional return sheet was developed by the Lake Michigan Federation for use at the public meetings. On this, the participants could mark further Lake Michigan Federation study materials they would like to receive, and could indicate whether they would like to serve on a particular task force. These sheets have been forwarded to the Lake Michigan Federation.

During the discussion periods, areas of presumed sensitivity, such as public access to privately owned beaches, brought much less negative response than was initially anticipated. Nearly all present expressed, in one way or another, that our portion of Lake Michigan is an asset to be treasured, not a commodity to be bargained away. Often there were ideas expressed suggesting that more of the shoreline should be purchased for public use, especially when choice shoreline properties become available. It was often said that adequate provision for supervision and maintenance of these properties would be an important part of the public responsibility.

An area of concern expressed often by those present at the public meetings was the necessity of coordinating program development within the various Illinois state agencies and local municipalities, as well as overall Great Lakes Basin coordination. Exchange of information and procedures was seen as essential to an effective basin-wide coastal zone management program.

The problem of administration of the Illinois management program elicited a variety of comments, ranging from preferences for purely local control to that of overriding state responsibility. Provision for home rule in Illinois makes its citizens especially sensitive about "giving ground to outsiders", and is an aspect of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program that will need careful and thoughtful consideration.

We have asked the local League members who were involved with these public meetings why attendance was so low. Some reasons given, and not offered as excuses:

(1) Inadequate advance publicity.

Although sufficient coverage in local suburban papers was promised, it came in an altered form...too little, and too late. Suburban papers are constantly inundated with various meeting notices, and this came as just one more such notice. One reporter complained about a lack of notification, and yet the notice had appeared in his paper. Several Leagues went out of their way to give some additional advance notice: a local radio talk show was arranged preceding one meeting, personal notification of known riparian homeowners was given by another League, handout flyers for distribution at several commuter stations was arranged, and WBBM radio in Chicago gave segmented coverage to the coming meetings on two occasions.

(2) Poor weather.

Over half of the meetings were held in the midst of severe storm warnings. There were times we felt "someone was trying to tell us something"!

(3) Lack of citizen understanding of the impact of the management program.

Most individuals attending the meetings had no previous knowledge of the Coastal Zone Management Program, despite the fact that their local elected officials have been working for over a year on a Shoreline Advisory Committee. The activities of that particular committee have had little newspaper coverage, and what has appeared has often been misleading and inaccurate.

Although the numbers of private citizens attending these meetings was very small, and often a real disappointment to particular

Leagues, the process of public participation in the development of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program has begun. In many instances, penetrating questions and comments from the public showed a genuine and deep concern for the well-being of the Illinois portion of the Lake Michigan coastline.

1.5 Conclusions

Genuine public participation is a very difficult process to develop, especially without the benefit of a "built-in constituency" that many official agencies have developed throughout the years. Nonetheless, the public meetings described in this report have succeeded in two important areas:

(1) The Meetings generated an expanding awareness of and interest in the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program. This is perhaps best described as having developed a reverberating effect, for Leagues are now receiving additional inquiries about further meetings from individual citizens and groups that did not attend the initial meetings.

(2) The meetings helped develop a pleasant one-to-one, often first-name contact between the official planners and the public. The division between "we/they" was substantially overcome at certain points at several of the meetings.

A two-hour program format proved to be an insufficient period of time for a satisfactory explanation of the program, starting from square one, as well as the development of meaningful feedback from those present. There must exist a certain turn-around time in people's minds that requires several days to pass before the full import of a concept such as a coastal zone management program takes hold. Out Leagues have had many comments to that effect, and most of those comments have come about a week after an individual attended a meeting, and took materials with him to study afterwards. Consequently, a great many of the comments we have recorded on index cards may be of the "off the top of the head" variety, rather than those that could be more carefully reasoned.

1.6 Further work

Suggestions for Further Public Participation

It is quite apparent to the Leagues that we have just begun to scratch the surface of involving more citizens in the planning process, and to make that participation a satisfactory experience for those who attend the meetings.

The Lake Michigan Inter-League Group suggests the following:

(1) A continuing effort needs to be made to inform the public about the Coastal Zone Management Program. This needs to be an ongoing process involving several forms of media, not confined to specific one-shot meetings.

(2) Increasing the level of participation of citizens in the City of Chicago must be addressed as a separate, and more difficult, issue. Perhaps a neighborhood approach would be feasible.

(3) An additional segment of the public, those living in communities further back of the shoreline in Lake and Cook Counties, needs to be brought into the participation process as quickly as possible.

(4) A means of having citizens meet with their local elected officials, on an equal footing, should be developed. The feeling of "some are more equal than others" must be put aside for a genuine interchange of ideas.

(5) Techniques other than those used to date in the public meetings need to be explored. More effective means of communication need to be developed to involve a wider range of citizens. This would necessarily mean training individuals in the use of appropriate techniques, and the willingness to be flexible in the approach.

The experiences of the Leagues involved in this citizen participation program have been most satisfactory, thanks to the cooperative attitude displayed by other participants from the Lake Michigan Federation, the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, and Barton-Aschman Associates.

The Lake Michigan Inter-League Group, representing these various Leagues of Women Voters, would be most pleased to continue to play a part in the citizen participation process of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program.

1.7 See Appendix For:

League Reports - Under Workshops, Public Meetings

Citizen Registration - Forms

Contract

Agenda for Public Meetings

2.0 Task Forces

2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Task Force was to create a long term method for citizens to guide the Illinois program.

Task Forces were created in five subject areas, paralleling the concerns of the workshops. These were Water Quality, Erosion and New Land, Harbors and Industries, Public Access and Recreation (Including Recreational Harbors), and Land Use and Land Use Control.

Membership on the Task Force is open to any citizen who wants to join so long as that citizen continues to work with the Task Force.

The Task Force was charged with guiding the Illinois program. This was a broad charge and was meant to permit the Task Force to determine its own objectives and its own method of operation.

A group consisting of Task Force Chairpersons and the head of the Mayor's group and the Shoreline Advisory Committee would insure that citizen and official activities are coordinated.

2.2 Leadership Selection

In April a group broadly representative of environmental groups, users of Lake Michigan, industry, commerce, the academic community, and public agencies was called together by the contractors. This group recommended persons who were capable of serving as Chairpersons of the Task Forces.

Task Force Chairpersons were selected from this list by the League, the Lake Michigan Federation and NIPC.

Letters of invitation were sent to all selected Task Force Chairpersons by the Division of Water Resources in June. All five Chairpersons had agreed to serve by June 30. They included a Glencoe League of Women Voters leader, an expert in Water Quality; an Evanston resident, formerly head of a university transportation center, now a consultant in engineering and commercial use of the water, with a long history of public service and leadership; and a geologist on the staff of a local museum active in community affairs.

2.3 Task Force Membership

Participation in the Task Force has been widely advertised as a means of continuing involvement in the Coastal Zone Program. At all ten public meetings, citizens were asked to list their interest in one or more of the five Task Forces. Each workshop stressed the importance of the Task Forces. The program newspaper, the Lake Michigan Current, will disseminate information to over 50,000 people about the Task Forces.

2.4 Further Work

A great deal of interest has been shown in the Task Forces by citizens. Many people want to become involved in a continuing relationship with the program. All of these people should receive mailings about Task Force matters and they should be positively encouraged to join and work.

Task Force Chairpersons should meet in July among themselves with the Chairman of the Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee to develop a program for further soliciting membership, an adequate administrative backup system and a coordination of areas of interest and activity.

Approximately $500 per year should be allocated to the Task Force as a bare minimum for administrative services, travel and postage. More funds would significantly improve operations and response to program needs.

Although the State exhibited considerable interest in the Task Forces during the first year, more time and funding will be needed for State activity to insure that the State and its contractors are fully responsive to Task Force needs during the second year. Since the effectiveness of the Task Force is so dependent upon the good will and interest of the members, significant encouragement as well as response by the state will be needed if these volunteers are to continue working.

2.5 See Appendix For:

2.41 Draft letter to Task Force Chairpersons

2.42 Citizen Registration and Task Force Selection - Public Meeting Section

2.43 Announcement at Public Meetings

3.0 Monographs

3.1 Objectives

Citizen education is an important component of citizen participation. In the Coastal Zone Management Program this would mean that new understanding would be needed in many areas.

Preliminary study showed that eight areas of education were needed for improved citizen understanding of the program and to properly relate citizen input to needs of a coastal zone management program. Effective publications would smooth the way for meaningful and useful citizen input to the Illinois program.

3.2 Program Activity

In these eight areas the League of Women Voters - Lake Michigan Inter-League and the U.S. League either had completed or were in the process of completing four related monographs.

In these four topic areas 3,000 copies were ordered for distribution. These included the topics of:

(1) Erosion
(2) Filling and Dredging
(3) Land Use and Land Use Control
(4) The Federal Coastal Zone Program

Four other monographs were completed or subject to final editing at the close of the program year. Preparation of these was supported by contract funds. These covered the topics of:

(5) The Illinois CZM Program
(6) Water Quality
(7) Public Access, Recreation and Boating
(8) Industrial and Harbor Issues

Three thousand copies of these will be available for distribution to public meeting participants who expressed an interest in receiving the material as well as to others who express interest in the second year.

3.3 Further Work

The editing of the remaining monographs should continue in the second year and 3,000 copies made of each. These should be widely distributed along with the earlier monographs as part of an integrated information packet on the program, and at further meetings and workshops.

Additional monographs should be created during the second year. These should reflect information gained by technical contractors during the first year. These monographs should be written for layman needs to cover the following areas:

(1) Land Use in the Study Zone

(2) Effects of Erosion Control Devices

(3) Effects of Erosion

(4) Public Trust Doctrine, Rights of Shoreland Owners

(5) Present and Potential Methods of Regulating activity in the Coastal Zone

(6) Critical Areas including Natural Areas, Urban Concentration Areas and Others

(7) Other topics related to technical work during the first year and related to new work during the second year where citizen input is necessary.

Cost per monograph will be approximately $500.

3.4 See Appendix For:

3.41 - 3.48 Eight monographs.

4.0 Newspaper

4.1 Objectives

There are many methods for effective communication among citizens, public officials and the staff of the coastal zone program. A newspaper describing current issues, written by citizens and staff in layman's terms can bridge the usual communication gap.

As part of the citizen participation the Federation created an eight page tabloid style newspaper in two colors that would carry out this communication process. Only the authors of each article would be responsible for the content, assuring that there would be open communication and no bureaucratic control.

4.2 Development of the Newspaper

Two forms of newspaper were explored. One, the issue analysis paper, resembling that of the Long Island Sound study, and California Tomorrow was considered. Such a paper which lays out the issues in the coastal zone and displays alternatives was considered to be outside of the budget and capacity for the first year. It was considered more appropriate for the second year when activities were further underway.

A second format was chosen that would reflect the early stages of the program. In this format, citizens would be interviewed for their views on the program. Various actors in the program and on its periphery would write articles about different aspects of CZM. The components of the state and federal programs would be discussed. The newspaper would be educational and would bring alternative facts, issues and policies to the attention of citizens and staff alike.

4.3 Activity

Over forty persons were asked to write articles for the paper. The Federation staff, with assistants, interviewed others for basic articles. People from industry, the environment, government and the professions were asked to contribute. Over twenty of these responded.

Pictures were used from the NIPC slide show and others from the Federation's files. Cartoons were created on themes supplied by citizens and staff. The title of the newspaper would be the "Lake Michigan Current". Editing, format, and layout were under the direction of the Federation. Fifty thousand copies would be distributed.

4.4 Status as of the Program Year

By June 30, all articles had been written and the printing material was in the hands of the printer. Layout would be completed in the second year. Fifty thousand copies would be distributed through arrangements made with the League, NIPC, planners, various professions, local governments and through Federation and other mailing lists.

4.5 Further Work

The Current should be continued on a quarterly basis in the second and third years. One of the editions should be an examination of present facts and alternative policy implications for the future. All editions should, however, continue and improve the input from lay citizens. The communication between citizen and staff members should be a principal focus of all editions of the Current. Cost per edition will be approximately $2,500.

4.5 See Appndix For:

4.51 List of Articles for Lake Michigan Current.

4.52 Copy of Lake Michigan Current (when printed).

5.0 Workshops

5.1 Objectives

Public hearings are often the sole means of gaining citizen information for a government program. These hearings are often held long after major research has been completed and policy decisions made. In an effort to provide another linkage the citizen participation program determined that CZM staff should hear from citizens at early stages in program development.

Communication between citizens and staff is not always easily done. Citizens may put the staff on the defensive and staff may rightfully become so under a barrage of threatening questions. Staff, too, may merely become sources of information, educating citizens rather than hearing the views of citizens. Citizens may also become readily cowed by technical jargon and professional attitudes taken by staff.

In order to overcome these problems a workshop format was devised that would give CZM input from citizens without some of the problems of hearing and the usual communication methods. Workshops were planned where citizen input was well recorded and where staff was there merely to listen. At a later stage, two-way communication could take place, but in these workshops it would be citizens who would be heard.

Five issue areas were considered appropriate for the Workshops. They were Erosion and New Land, Land Use and Land Use Control, Public Access and Recreation, Harbors and Industrial Uses, and Water Quality. For each topic a four hour workshop would be held in the Coastal area. Workshops would be in different parts of the Illinois coast to assure regional representation.

5.2 Participants

Forty to fifty knowledgeable citizen participants were invited to each workshop. These were selected from lists created at the meeting to select Task Force Chairpersons where representatives from commerce, industry, environment, government and universities were present. Other sources including special interest organizations and experts in various fields were contacted to secure names of knowledgeable people.

Participants were invited by letter from the State Coordinator. The letter contained a copy of the monographs on the Illinois program and the Federal program. About fifty percent of those invited actually attended. Lists of those invited and attending appear in the Appendix.

5.3 Agenda and Operation

All but one session commenced at six p.m. with an inexpensive cold cut and salad dinner. One half hour was allocated for dinner and for invitees to become comfortable and acquainted with each other. Each participant registered and was given a name tag.

At 6:30 the meeting began and an agenda was passed to each participant with the time for each activity and the function described. Richard Robbins of the Federation ran each meeting as a facilitator. A short introduction about the program took about ten minutes. Each participant was then asked to introduce himself or herself. Participants were given sheets on which important facts and issues could be listed and they were asked to begin talking about their concerns. Volunteers from the local League of Women Voters recorded information.

About 75 minutes later there was a short break. Participants were then asked to list for themselves ten critical facts and issues, and ten alternative policies. Each was then asked to select for the group the three most important and these were placed on newsprint for all to read. About 45 minutes later invitees were asked to read the list and vote, item by item, on which were "very important" issues, facts or policies to them.

When this vote was tallied, those invited were asked to pick one of the highest twenty or thirty and write up what had been said about that issue. These sheets were collected and participants dismissed about 10:00 p.m. Due to the difference in groups and topics some of the procedures varied for each meeting.

5.4 Outcomes

The results of the meetings are contained in the League notes in the Appendix and in the lists taken from the newsprint sheets. Up to sixty or seventy issues were outlined in each Workshop.

5.5 Further Work

During the second year, notes of appreciation should be sent to each participant. Participants expect to receive typed copies of issue analysis sheets so that they may comment on other persons' sheets.

The Workshop format seemed highly successful to those involved. Citizens seemed pleased with the four hour session, many were anxious to participate and some asked to come to subsequent sessions. The Workshop format is relatively inexpensive. Total cost for each workshop, including food, is about $400.

In the second year it is recommended that more Workshops be held, that others be encouraged to attend, that citizens be mixed with public officials, that new topics be added that relate to first year findings and second year work, and that some of the Workshops deal in topics where conflict is likely to arise. Such topics could include simultaneous consideration of Ports and Industries with Recreation and Public Access.

Means should also be found to integrate staff members into the discussions without defensive postures arising and without stifling citizen input.

5.6 See Appendix For:

5.51 Copies of Invitation Lists

5.52 Letter of Invitation

5.53 Copies of Attendance Lists

5.54 Agenda

5.55 Copies of Citizens' Comments

5.56 Typed Newsprint Lists

5.57 Proposed Note of Appreciation

Exhibit I

SCOPE OF SERVICES

Technical Support for Public Participation [illegible]

This element of the Illinois Program for Coastal Zone Management, first year program will:

- lead to the development of a public participation program;
- lead to the implementation of a public participation program;
- lead to the design of a program to pass monies through the local communities to assist them to implement the first year planning activities;
- provide for the monitoring of pass-through funds and attendance organization and participation at meetings.

The stated purposes of public participation activities are:

- To articulate and place priority upon problems which should be dealt with in the Coastal Zone Management program.
- To review and comment on goals and policies for Coastal Zone Management.
- To sensitize and educate the public with respect to Coastal Zone problems and issues.
- To report to the public on the progress of the Coastal Zone Management Study.
- To present findings of technical study which ultimately will affect Coastal Zone Management strategies.

A. Study Area

While the participation program developed should have broad applicability for Coastal Zone Management purposes, it will specifically relate to the needs of the fourteen (14) communities on the shoreline and more specifically to the public bodies affected.

B. Work Activities

1. Program Development

Within two weeks of the signing of this Letter of.

Agreement, NIPC will have prepared a participation program meeting the objectives set forth in (A) above and in the preamble to this scope for management consultant review and approval.

This program will include a schedule of meetings, methodology for organizing meetings, and presentation of material. It will outline methods and approaches to be used in the presentation of graphics, in the format and techniques to be utilized in the development and distribution of narrative information material, and development of materials for the media.

2. Public Meetings and Hearings

The program will include objectives for public meetings, techniques for their implementation, as well as major milestones related to program stages.

3. Coordination

The program will include a statement of the agencies with whom the CZM Program will be coordinated and specifically how the State of Illinois Department of Local Governmental Affairs will be included in the participation process.

Reproduced from best available copy.

4. Pass-through Funds

The program will include a method for utilizing local agencies and governmental bodies in the planning process. It will specifically provide a means of utilizing and distributing monies allocated to communities in the state application for funds.

5. Program Implementation

The contractor shall monitor the distribution and use of pass-through funds.

The contractor shall provide technical support, attendance, and participation at meetings.

C, Final Product

The final product from this work element will be (1) fifty (50) copies of the program developed by the contractor and (2) a journal of meetings held under this work item including major findings and conclusions from such meetings as well as an assessment of the value of participation techniques applied.

D. Work Scheduling

Develop Public Participation	1.24.75
Design for Use of Pass-through Funds	1.24.75
Initiate Program Implementation	1.27.75

E. Work Responsibility

Associate Planner	B.1; B.2; B.3; B.4; B.5
Clerical (graphics)	B.1; B.2; B.3; B.4

F. Distribution of Funds

Work items B.1-B.4		
Associate Planner	$1,000	43 Hours
Clerical (graphics)	500	-
Work items B.5		
Associate Planner	2,500	108 Hours

Exhibit II

SCOPE OF SERVICES

Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation 06.30.11

The program for the use of discretionary funds available through the Illinois Program for Coastal Zone Management, first year program will:

- provide support for the implementation of the public participation program;
- lead to the development of educational materials supporting the public participation program; and
- provide incentives to lakeshore municipalities and agencies to carry out limited research related to coastal zone management program activities and issues.

The stated purposes for the use of discretionary funds are to educate and inform by:

- develop visual presentation (slide show) suitable for a general interest audience on Illinois coastal zone;
- inform littoral owners and citizens of progress on the Coastal Zone Management Study; and
- elicit responses from littoral owners and citizens on CZM issues for inputs to the Coastal Zone Management Program.

A. Target Area

Educational materials will have applicability for citizens of the Chicago metropolitan area, concentrating on those of the shore communities.

Programs will have the same geographical applicability except those directed toward littoral owners, will be focused upon them exclusively.

B. Work Activities

1. Visual/Educational Materials Presentation

As soon as is feasible, NIPC will offer to purchase services and visual materials from eligible and qualified contractors who have the capacity to provide materials presenting coastal zone issues and problems. The materials will be supplemented, when necessary, to accommodate specific area conditions. A schedule for community presentation will be arranged through the cooperation of local civic, professional, and service organizations - NIPC will prepare written materials to augment the prepared presentations, including newsletters and hand-out materials.

2. Municipal Survey of Littoral Owners/Land-use Related

The shoreline municipalities will be offered funds for performing certain functions relating to littoral owners, including, but not limited to, assessment of special needs of owners, collection of data on owners' shoreline protective activities and the effectiveness of these activities, attitudes concerning such matters as public access, security, state and national interests, and land-use. These functions will require that municipalities serve as transmitters of responses from owners to the Coastal Zone Management team at NIPC in support of the public participation element.

3. Citizen Participation

There is a well identified need for the assumption and implementation of the role and function of informing citizens of issues related specifically to Lake Michigan. NIPC, which has pricipal responsibility for this activity, will seek assistance from a contractor for the purpose of holding informational meetings with citizens, of assisting the process of generating interest in and knowledge of shoreline problems and issues, and also for devising process mechanisms to elicit responses from citizens and presenting that response to (NIPC) in support of the public participation.

Reproduced from best available copy.

4. Program Implementation

NIPC shall monitor the distribution and use of discretionary funds.

The contractor shall provide support and advice in the preparation of participatory instruments and shall attend meetings as required.

C. Final Product

The final product from this element will be:

1. Five (5) duplicate sets of visual presentation materials on coastal zone issues and problems.
2. The creation of a speakers bureau.
3. A series of municipally-performed surveys of littoral ownership problems and responses, and land-use.
4. A series of public meetings for citizens, from which citizen response is generated and transmitted to NIPC.
5. An evaluation by NIPC of the effectiveness, validity, and reliability of the participatory instruments utilized by the recipients of discretionary funds.

D. Work Scheduling

1. Develop Visual Presentation February 14, 1975
2. Sign Contracts with Municipalities March 7, 1975
3. Sign Contracts with Contractor February 28, 1975

E. Work Responsibility

1. Associate Planner and Contractor	B-1
2. The Shoreline Municipalities	B-2
3. Contractor	B-3
4. Associate Planner	B-4

F. Distribution of Discretionary Funds

1. Work Item B-1 (Contractor)	$ 1,000	
NIPC (Associate Planner	3,000	130 Hrs.
2. Work Item B-2 (Municipalities)	10,000	
3. Work Item B-3 (Contractor)	10,000	
4. Work Item B-4 (Associate Planner)	3,000	130 "
Clerical	1,000	

[illegible]

THE ILLINOIS SHORELINE

A Supplemental Narrative to a Slide Show

2. Our concern this evening is with a relatively short portion of the Great Lakes Shoreline, that of the Illinois portion alone.

3. Although it is only 59 miles in length, the Illinois Shoreline is a richly diverse one; it ranges from near-wilderness condition,

4. To a highly ubranized one. Among other uses, we use the shoreline itself for drinking. Here is the City of Chicago's Central Water Filtration Plant,

4a and here, the City of Evanston Water Filtration Plant.

5. We use the shoreline for recreation
6.
7. and for commercial shipping.

8. And we also abuse the shoreline in ways which are no longer acceptable to an increasingly environmentally aware society such as ours.

9. The character of the shoreline ranges from open and very accessible

10. to areas which are open but clearly not accessible.

11. There is nothing particularly sacred about the existing shape of Lake Michigan. The area which is now occupied by the lake has been in the past variously part of the salt water seas,

12. part of upland mountains, and,

13. more recently, geologically, has been covered by large sheets of glacial ice.

14. The glaciers more than any other factor have been responsible for the existing outline of the lake as well as its topography.

15. This topographic map was made by Edith McKee, a geologist who explored the depth of the lake, believe it or not, in a small yellow submarine. The lake bottom looks like this, with two deeper areas one in the north and one in the southern part, and a submerged ridge separating them. When we first started this project I entertained the idea of hiring a small fleet of boats to take you all up and down the shoreline so you could see what it looks like from the water side, but that scheme turned out to have been impractical.

16. So what we did instead was to hire a photographer and a pilot, and what I will show you tonight are slides taken along the shoreline. We are going from South to North, beginning with the Calumet district and going to the Wisconsin line.

17. The Calumet industrial district is one of the most heavily industrialized districts in the world.

18. North of there is Rainbow Park and Rainbow Beach at about 7900
19. South. The structure that you see on the right is a City of
Chicago water filtration plant. There is a small beach along
side the filtration plant.

20. Continuing north is the old South Shore Country Club which has been purchased by the Chicago Park District.

21. This is at 67th Street where South Shore Drive passes the water's edge

22. and Jackson Park Beach. In the upper left hand corner you can see the Museum of Science and Industry.

23. Here is the inlet to the small boat harbor at Jackson Park.

24. This is what the shoreline looks like at about 35th Street. That's Lake Shore Drive at the top of the slide. Along various portions of the Chicago lakefront the shore is "armour" plated with stone rip-rap. This has generally been effective in protecting the shore from the ravages of storms.

25. At about 2200 South there is McCormick Place,

26. Meigs Field,

27.

28. North of the Loop is Oak Street Beach,

29. the Lincoln Park Gun Club,

30. Belmont Harbor,

31. and Montrose Harbor.

32. North of Montrose Harbor is a small boat launching facility.

33. Near Lawrence Avenue is another small beach.

34. This is the north end of the Lake Shore Drive where it terminates at Hollywood

35. and the shoreline east of Sheridan Road. Here land use is a mixture of large single family dwellings and highrises.

36. There is Mundelein College,

37. and Loyola University. At this point the shoreline is treated rather like a back alley: everybody knows its there but nobody pays much attention to it. It seems that more attention is directed to the parking lot.

38. North of there is Rogers Park Beach

39. and then the City of Evanston, Calvary Cemetery is on the left,

40. Centennial Park, east of downtown Evanston,

41. Northwestern University,

42. the Lindheimer Observatory,

43. and Gross Point Lighthouse, Gross Point Beach, the Art Center,

44. Bahai Temple and Wilmette Harbor

45. and Gilson Park. The photographs beginning in Evanston were taken in late February of this year and you will see ice floating along the shore.

46. Here is the highrise condominium development in the area commonly referred to as "No Man's Land", with Plaza del Lago in the background.

47. This is Kenilworth. At this point the bluff begins to appear and in subsequent slides you will see that it becomes a rather prominent feature of the landscape.

48. This is Winnetka.

49. This is the foot of Tower Road in Winnetka and then

50. Glencoe.

51. The Glencoe Beach and Bathhouse. At this point the beach is about as wide as it gets along the shore.

52. At the north end of Glencoe is the Temple --

53. and into Highland Park,

54. the old Highland Park Sewage Treatment Plant. Here you can see ice floating in the water, and accumulating upcurrent from the
55. groins in much the same pattern that we expect the sand to accumulate. In this slide is a ravine, a rather prominent feature of this segment of the shoreline.

56. Here is Fort Sheridan.

57. This is also Fort Sheridan.

58. Lake Forest,
59.
60. and again the ice accumulated upcurrent from the groins.

61. Lake Bluff. Here the bluffs are particularly vulnerable and
62. some of the houses are quite close to the edge.

63. Here is the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

64.

65. North of Great Lakes is an area where the bluff splits into two -- an upper bluff and a lower bluff. The land is used for storage of bulk materials

66. by United States Steel south of Waukegan.

67. And the City of Waukegan

68. and its harbor.

69. Beyond the harbor is Commonwealth Edison Beach and inland is the fossil fuel generating plant.

70. Beyond that is the Illinois Beach State Park

71. and Dead River, which meanders through part of the park.

72. The lodge at the State Park.

73.

74. And then the reactor in Zion that belongs to Commonwealth Edison.

75. This topography continues all the way up to the Wisconsin Line.

76. One of the issues associated with the shoreline is that of erosion, generally considered to have two contributory causes, including

77. the storms which come in from the northeast,

78. and seepage of ground water from inside the bluffs. Here you can see a dark area on the bluff face, an area where ground water has seeped to the surface tending to lubricate the bluff's glacial materials and decreasing its stability.

79. Those two factors, the storms and seepage, are particularly damaging to the bluffs. Here is an example from Lake Bluff, where the bluff face is particularly vulnerable.

80. Erosion damages the beaches,

81. the bluffs

82. and private property.

83. Here is another example of wave damage to private property.

84. It destroys roads

85. and other public works. The sign in the center says "bridge out".

86. An additional effect of erosion is to release into the lake large quantities of earth material, clay in suspension, sand, which is hopefully deposited down-stream and gravel, and depending upon the force of the storm, even larger particles as well.

87. For those who can afford to pay for shore protection, the cost is particularly high. Our understanding is that the owner of this property has paid something close to one hundred dollars per linear foot for putting in this sheet piling revetment and you can see that it still doesn't absolutely protect the property; the waves have lashed up above this revetment and have begun to cut away at the lawn.

88. Others are less fortunate, as this case from Zion illustrates.

89. During severe winters, a heavy ice buildup along the shore is helpful in protecting the shore from heavy winter storms. But we can't count on this in mild winters nor in the warmer summer months.

90. So various shoreline owners have tried a number of techniques to try to hold the beaches and bluffs together, including sandbags; this happens to be a long-guard, an experimental steel mesh bag which is injected with wed sand

91. as is this; this is an experiment to see which configuration traps the sand the best. I don't know what the results were in this particular experiment.

92. Also useful is the construction of groins, rigid structures extended from the shore, coming out at right angles. In the past groins have been helpful in trapping sand on the beaches.

93. Here you can see the sawtooth appearance of a series of groins with the sand being accumulated upcurrent. However, it is not clear whether groins will continue to be as effective as they have in the past, because the amount of sand coming downstream from its source has been diminishing in recent years.

94. Another experimental solution has been to construct structures such as these to absorb the force of the storm before it can carry away the sand.

95. Others have tried heavy construction, including rip-rap and other forms.

96. But we have large beaches and it is a very expensive proposition.

97. Others have tried innovative methods, including this one, with cement boxes along the shoreline, then filled with concrete.

98. These boxes in combination with lengths of cement sewer pipe, which are strung rather like beads on an iron cable are designed to trip the waves prematurely.

99. But even this one proves not to work.

100. And another issue associated with the shoreline is that of water quality. The quality of the lake water is still very good, nevertheless, we have to guard against further activities which will deleterious to the water quality.

101. Here is an example of runoff containing silt, coming from a construction site. You can see the plume of siltation going into the lake and flowing to the north. This happens to have been from the reactor in Zion; it could have been from any other construction site as well.

102. This is an example of sewage effluent being discharged into the lake by the Great Lakes Naval Training Base. Now in all fairness I have to point out that there is a timetable for diversion of this effluent from the Great Lakes Sewage Treatment Plant into the North Shore Sanitary District system. Nevertheless, this discharge continues to this day.

103. Another issue which has come up is that of thermal pollution. Here again is the reactor at Zion. The reactor uses lake water for cooling and then the water is returned to the lake a degree warmer than when it is taken out. Here also, I think, is a place to point out to you an example of visual pollution. There are a number of people who have said that the reactor at Zion is an ugly building and should not have been built along the shoreline.

104. I think central to all of these issues is that the Illinois portion of the shoreline is a highly urbanized one. And in an urbanized society such as ours there is economic competition for desireable lakeshore land. There are many claims

105. made on the shoreland and those claims which have been successful include intensive recreation. For example, here is Lincoln Park Zoo

106. and the lagoons at Lincoln Park.

107. Successful claims are also made on behalf of less intensive recreation

108. as well as passive recreation.

109. Others are made by cultural and educational institutions: here is the Adler Planetarium,

110. Northwestern University, and there are others up and down the shore.

111. Other uses which have competed successfully are military bases -- Fort Sheridan,

112. industry -- U.S. Steel south of Waukegan,

113. and U.S. Steel way down at the south end of the lake.

114.

115. Associated with industry is the use of the lakeshore for commercial shipping. For example, here is Navy Pier and the Chicago River Controlling Works,

116. Lake Calumet, which is useful because of its direct access into Lake Michigan,

117. the harbor at Waukegan.

118. If these are to remain economically viable harbors, certain maintenance work needs to be done, including dredging. One of the dredging problems that has plagued us for a long time is that once materials are dredged from the bottom of harbors they need to go someplace. And many of the dredged materials are so polluted it is very difficult to find an acceptable place to put them.

119. Associated with the dredging, of course, is the issue of landfill. Here is Northwestern University's peninsular landfill project. It has been postulated that had there been a Coastal Zone Management Program at the time that Northwestern planned its landfill, its construction might not have been permitted.

120. On the other hand, let me cite the example of Jackson Park which is also developed on made land. Several generations of Chicagoans have grown up loving the lakeshore parks, not only Jackson Park but the others as well. They happen to be lovely additions to the landscape and open space network.

121. Uses of shoreline land also include commercial and transportation.

122. Here is another example of transportation land use on the shoreline.

123. And the land is also used for housing. Here is high density residential development in Rogers Park.

124. The Illinois Coastal Zone management program invites citizens to help make decisions about Lake Michigan and

about its future. The process of citizen participation can begin here this evening.

Exhibit IV

February 26, 1975

Honorable Edgar Vanneman, Jr., Mayor
City of Evanston
1501 Oak Avenue
Evanston, IL 60204

Re: Coastal Zone Management Pass Through Moneys

Dear Mayor Vanneman:

The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission is working in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources in the State's Coastal Zone Management Planning effort. During this first year of the program, NIPC is responsible for several planning and data collection activities. Included in the initial work elements are public participation programs and data collection concerning land ownership along the shoreline. NIPC is interested in receiving direct input from the shoreline communities in these two areas.

In order to facilitate input from the shoreline communities, NIPC will make funding available to the communities for projects which are directly related to the on-going NIPC land use data collection and public participation projects. NIPC will fund the professional staff, planning commission or other community related group to undertake survey or project work in your jurisdiction if a germane and acceptable activity is proposed.

Due to the fact that funding for this work is limited and that all projects must be completed by early June of this year, NIPC will accept proposals until March 17, 1975. Soon thereafter, a panel including the executive committee of the Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee, NIPC staff and Division of Water Resources representatives will award funding to as many of the acceptable projects as funding will allow.

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS PLANNING COMMISSION
0 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60605 (312) 454-0400
MATTHEW L. ROCKWELL
Executive Director

Exhibit V

[illegible]
[illegible] 0[illegible]0.11

[illegible] for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation

e of Services to be provided by: **City of Highland Park**

General Description of Objectives and Work to be Accomplished:

To survey the attitudes of citizens and shoreline property owners in Highland Park concerning coastal zone management issues.

Detailed Description of Work Activities: The Lake front Commission of the City of Highland Park will undertake a survey to:

assess the needs of privately held land along the bluff in Highland Park;

provide an inventory and other relevant data concerning protective associations formed by property owners and assisted by the City of Highland Park;

survey the attitudes of riparian owners concerning lake front land use and public access; and

ascertain public attitudes toward lakefront usage in areas of recreational facilities.

Final Product(s):

The final product will be twenty-five copies of a report presenting and evaluating the results of the survey.

4. Work Schedule:

The City will submit twenty-five copies of the final report to the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission by June 30, 1975.

5. Work Responsibility (contact person and organization):

City of Highland Park, Lakefront Commission

6. Amount of Grant:

$885.00

During the first year of the Coastal Zone Program, NIPC has $10,000 for this activity. NIPC hopes to fund several small projects rather than one or two larger programs. Attached is a list of suggested activities. It must be stressed that this does not represent all acceptable activities. If you are interested in participation in or have questions about this program, please contact Mr. David Jones or myself directly at 454-0400.

Thank you for your consideration. NIPC looks forward to working and coordinating with you throughout the development of the Coastal Zone Management Program.

Very truly yours,

Reproduced from best available copy.

Richard Mariner
NIPC Coastal Zone Project Manager

RM:jhc
Attachment
cc: Mr. Edward J. Martin, City Manager, City of Evanston
Mr. Ed Drost, Community Development Group Manager, City of Evanston

Exhibit VI

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
NIPC WORK ELEMENT 06[illegible].11

Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation

Scope of Services to be provided by: **City of Lake Forest**

1. General Description of Objectives and Work to be Accomplished:

   To determine what important factors should be considered in delineating the coastal zone in Lake Forest and to evaluate possible land use management policies for controlling future development within the zone.

2. Detailed Description of Work Activities:

   The City of Lake Forest will identify and evaluate the factors considered to be significant for the delineation of the coastal zone in Lake Forest. In response to the factors identified, possible land use management policies will be developed for the area within the coastal zone. This work will be preliminary to the adoption of a coastal zone policy section of an updated Official Plan for Lake Forest.

3. Final Product(s):

   Twenty-five copies of a report will be prepared which details the results of the study and contains proposed additions to the Lake Forest Official Plan.

4. Work Schedule:

   The report will be submitted to NIPC by June 30, 1975.

5. Work Responsibility (contact person and organization):

   Gerald E. Hagman, City Manager, City of Lake Forest.

6. Amount of Grant:

   $1,410.00

Exhibit VII

[illegible]
NIPC WORK ELEMENT 0690.11

Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation

Scope of Services to be provided by:
City of Chicago, Department of Development and Planning

1. General Description of Objectives and Work to be Accomplished:

To ascertain the attitudes of residents of Chicago's lakefront communities concerning lakefront activities.

2. Detailed Description of Work Activities:

A previously drafted Chicago Lakefront Community Survey Questionnaire will be refined, validated and printed.

3. Final Product(s):

Twenty-five copies of a report will be prepared which contains the Chicago Lakefront Community Survey Questionnaire and an evaluation of the response to the questionnaire based upon validation process.

4. Work Schedule:

The final report will be submitted to NIPC by June 30, 1975.

5. Work Responsibility (contact person and organization):

Lewis W. Hill, Commissioner, Department of Development and Planning
City of Chicago. (Russell Davenport)

6. Amount of Grant:

$1,760.00

Exhibit VIII

[illegible] PROGRAM
NIPC WORK ELEMENT 0630.11

Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation

Scope of Services to be provided by: **Village of Winnetka**

1. General Description of Objectives and Work to be Accomplished:

To determine attitudes of shoreline owners concerning possible lakefront erosion control measures and the effectiveness of existing and proposed shoreline protection devices.

2. Detailed Description of Work Activities:

The study will include site inspection of Winnetka shoreline, personal interview with shoreline land owners who have recently installed protective devices or planning future shoreline protection activities and a written survey and questionnaire of all shoreline and adjacent owners concerning (1) attitudes on possible lakefront erosion control development as currently being studied by the Park District and (2) existing and proposed shoreline protective devices and their effectiveness.

3. Final Product(s):

Twenty-five copies of a report will be prepared which will present and evaluate the results of the study.

4. Work Schedule:

Final report on the study will be submitted to NIPC by June 30, 1975.

5. Work Responsibility (contact person and organization):

Robert A. Buechner, Village Manager, Village of Winnetka

6. Amount of Grant:

$1,100.00

Exhibit XI

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
NIPC WORK ELEMENT 0680.11

Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation

Scope of Services to be provided by: City of Waukegan
in cooperation with the Lake County Regional Planning Commission

1. General Description of Objectives and Work to be Accomplished:

To determine the attitudes of the major industrial users along the lakefront in Waukegan: to measure the necessity of location of these activities in a lakefront location: to bring lakefront industrial users into the planning process.

2. Detailed Description of Work Activities:

The Waukegan Planning Department with the Lake County Regional Planning Commission will interview the major industrial companies along the Waukegan Lake Shore. From the interviewers, an analysis will be prepared concerning the attitudes of those lakefront users relative to their lakefront location.

3. Final Product(s):

Twenty-five copies of a report presenting and evaluating the results of the study.

4. Work Schedule:

Final report to be submitted to NIPC by June 30, 1975.

5. Work Responsibility (contact person and organization):

Carl Di Donato, Senior Planner, City of Waukegan Planning Department

6. Amount of Grant:

$1,760.00

Exhibit X

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
NIPC WORK ELEMENT 6680.11

Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation

Scope of Services to be provided by: Village of Lake Bluff

1. General Description of Objectives and Work to be Accomplished:

   To inventory and evaluate the effectiveness of shoreline protection measures currently used in Lake Bluff.

2. Detailed Description of Work Activities:

   The Village of Lake Bluff will engage an engineer who will contact each property owner and inventory the shoreline protection measures currently being used. Through inspection and interviews with each property owner the engineer will evaluate the effects of each protective measure as perceived by him and the property owners.

3. Final Product(s):

   Twenty-five copies of a report presenting and evaluating the results of the study.

4. Work Schedule:

   Final report to be submitted to NIPC by June 30, 1975.

5. Work Responsibility (contact person and organization):

   Homer R. Ankrum, Village Administrator, Village of Lake Bluff

6. Amount of Grant:

   $885.00

Exhibit XI

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
NIPC WORK ELEMENT 0660.11

Program for the Use of Discretionary Funds in Support of Public Participation

Scope of Services to be provided by: City of Waukegan
in cooperation with the Lake County Regional Planning Commission

1. General Description of Objectives and Work to be Accomplished:

To determine the attitudes of the major industrial users along the lakefront in Waukegan: to measure the necessity of location of these activities in a lakefront location: to bring lakefront industrial users into the planning process.

2. Detailed Description of Work Activities:

The Waukegan Planning Department with the Lake County Regional Planning Commission will interview the major industrial companies along the Waukegan Lake Shore. From the interviewers, an analysis will be prepared concerning the attitudes of those lakefront users relative to their lakefront location.

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3. Final Product(s):

Twenty-five copies of a report presenting and evaluating the results of the study.

4. Work Schedule:

Final report to be submitted to NIPC by June 30, 1975.

5. Work Responsibility (contact person and organization):

Carl Di Donato, Senior Planner, City of Waukegan Planning Department

6. Amount of Grant:

$1,760.00

Exhibit XII

REPORT ON SURVEY OF HIGHLAND PARK RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES ON LAKE FRONT UTILIZATION

PREPARED BY

HIGHLAND PARK LAKE FRONT COMMISSION

JUNE 1975

INTRODUCTION

In order to obtain concrete evidence of just how the residents of Highland Park, Illinois feel toward the conservation, development, and utilization of the five miles of frontage on Lake Michigan, the Highland Park Lake Front Commission undertook to prepare two surveys: one, of the general population at large, and the other of the residents who own property on the lake.

The eastern border of Highland Park is situated entirely on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, the bluff being roughly 100 feet above the water. At the water's edge runs a beach the full length of the city, interrupted by steel-piling groins placed irregularly perpendicular to the beach, and by two buldings jutting out into the lake--a sewage treatment facility at Ravine Drive, no longer operative, and a water treatment facility at Central Avenue. Although the width of the beach varies with the height of the water in the lake, presently the beaches vary in width from zero at several places to 70 feet at Cary Avenue Beach. Most of the lake front--about four-fifths--is occupied by private residences; ther are public beaches at Moraine Park, Central Avenue, Ravine Drive, Cary Avenue, and Roger Williams Avenue. Only the Central Avenue and Cary Avenue beaches have access streets and parking facilities at beach level. There is an access road at Ravine Drive, but no parking area.

Next to the Central Avenue Beach is a yacht club and beach for storing and launching sailboats, plus a launching ramp for power boats. These launching facilities are entirely unprotected from wave action on the lake. At the Roger Williams beach is a pier which is used for fishing. There is a bathhouse there, as well as one at Central Avenue Beach. Because of the high level of the lake at this time, there is very little area on the beach for the storage of sailboats--no more than a dozen can be accommodated now, as opposed to 50 boats a few years ago.

56

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THE GENERAL SURVEY

Double postcards were sent to 1200 residents of the city, selected randomly from addressograph plates used for water bills. One postcard explained the reason for the survey, and asked for their cooperation. The other part of the double postcard was printed with the questionnaire on one side, and the return address on the other. Since there are approximately 12,000 households in Highland Park, the survey tapped one household in ten.

There were 502 postcards returned, a return rate of 41.8%. Ninety-five had some comments written under "Remarks" and several included their name and address and asked if they could be of help.

The questionnaire and the results, in percentages, are given on page 3. Almost all answered each question, so it appeared that the respondents had read the questionnaire thoroughly.

The comments written under "Remarks," and the type of responses, showed that there were two distinct types of reactions to the questionnaire. About 10% of the respondents were clearly not interested in any development that would increase taxes. These respondents were in favor of commercial development of the lake front, including apartments and hotels, because this would lower the taxes for the rest of the community. The other 90% were definitely opposed to commercial development, and were more interested in specific developments on the lake front that corresponded with their felt needs, except that a rather large segment--about 35%--were in favor of a restaurant overlooking the lake. A listing of comments is tabulated on page 4.

TABLE I

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Are you interested in development of ...	Strong Interest	Some Interest	No Interest	Opposed
Improved public beaches	62%	27%	7%	4%
Private lake front property to be purchased by City or Park District, when available, for public parks	47%	26%	10%	17%
Improved launching facility for trailered boats	26%	23%	28%	23%
A sheltered harbor for mooring boats, both sail and power	19%	21%	38%	22%
Fishing piers to be built	29%	31%	24%	16%
Improved picnic facilities along the shoreline	41%	29%	16%	14%
Hiking and bike trails along the shore	57%	28%	10%	4%
Park District youth camping and outdoor education program	44%	39%	8%	9%

Reproduced from best available copy.

Would you approve the use of the lake front for other than recreational and private residential purposes, such as:

Apartments and condominiums?	Yes:	13%	No:	87%
Hotels?	Yes:	10%	No:	90%
Commercial facilities?	Yes:	5%	No:	95%
A restaurant overlooking the lake?	Yes:	35%	No:	65%

Remarks:

(Number of questionnaires mailed: 1200--random sample of approximately 12,000 households in Highland Park. Number of questionnaires received back: 502, which is 41.8%)

TYPICAL COMMENTS UNDER "REMARKS"

Please keep HP suburban-country atmosphere as much as possible.

Have clean lake water (several comments to this effect).

Perhaps we can maintain HP as a unique residential place to live.

Enforcement of fines for littering is a must!

Keep lake front as natural as possible.

No tax increase (several comments).

It's about time! (response to increased recreational facilities)

I am happy to see a survey--now let's see some action!

I feel shore should be open for public use, not just for HP.

HP has everything at hand to make our lake front as beautiful as those we spend millions of dollars traveling to visit.

We are behind our neighbors [other communities] in developing our lake front facilities.

Purchase lake front property only when contiguous to property already owned.

Inadequate maintenance and regulation of existing facilities have made them horrific; nothing should be done to increase facilities if they cannot be beautiful and civilized.

Have beaches clean so people can at least walk along them.

No private residences. (several comments)

Some provision for dogs at the beach.

Facilities should be clean and safe. (several comments)

After added taxes there should not be a fee for using facilities.

Sad that we overlook the advantages of the lake.

The lake is the most important recreational oppotunity in this area; it needs all the help it can get.

I was told not to bring my grandsons to Moraine Park in the daytime--by your police! "Not safe," said he. We need more park areas?

I do not want to see the lake front commercialized. Present facilities can be improved. (several comments)

A restaurant if run by Park District or if revenues go to the Park District (many comments).

TABLE II

THE RIPARIAN HOME OWNERS SURVEY

There are about 84 private homes on riparian property. About half these home owners are members of the Highland Park Riparian Owners Association, whose main function is to provide private police protection for the beaches. Prior to the institution of this police protection, riparian home owners were plagued by groups of rowdy children and adults who would have parties on the beach, some at all hours of the morning. The police patrolling has all but eliminated this.

The Association sent out 84 questionnaires, and received 26 replies, a return rate of 31%. The questionnaire and results are given on page 7.

Some of the comments indicated that more information was desired on these topics before a reasoned decision could be made. Several home owners indicated that they had undertaken already to protect their property from erosion. It is clear from the figures that most homeowners would not like to see private ownership of riparian land abolished, though a substantial percentage did not oppose this idea. Almost all were interested in any model engineering study which might be used by them to protect their property. The attitude pro and con towards an island in the lake was evenly divided.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CONCLUSIONS

Although a small minority oppose any developments which would increase taxes, most of Highland Park residents are interested in improving the lake front facilities, though quite a few commented that existing facilities should be spruced up before embarking on new ventures. The greatest interest was in improving the public beaches, with considerable interest in all the suggested developments. Overwhelmingly they rejected any commercialization of the lake front, including apartment buildings, condominiums, and hotels, but some interest was shown in a restaurant overlooking the lake. A dominant theme was that facilities should be kept clean and safe.

Not unexpectedly, private riparian owners were not generally in favor of public ownership of riparian land, but were very interested in development of a model or models of erosion control which they could use. Their attitude towards an island built offshore for recreational facilities was mixed.

QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO RIPARIAN HOME OWNERS

1. How do you view the existing Highland Park plan to buy up all lake front property as it becomes available?

Yes: 5 (21%)

No: 19 (79%)

2. Would you be willing to pay $12 to $15 per foot for drainage to prevent slipping of the bluff on your property?

Yes: 13 (54%)

No: 11 (46%)

3. Would you welcome an engineering study conducted by the city which could serve as a model for the private riparian owner?

Yes: 23 (92%)

No: 2 (8%)

4. Would you be in favor of an island about [illegible] mile offshore with beaches, marina, etc., connected by a causeway to Central Avenue? This might be an alternative to using shore property for such facilities.

Yes: 12 (52%)

No: 11 (48%)

5. What suggestions or recommendations do you have on these subjects?

Reproduced from best available copy.

([illegible] questionnaires sent = total number of riparian home owners; 26 returned = 31% return.)

The preparation of this report was conducted as a four phase procedure consisting of initial contact with the property owners by letter, establishment of a mutually agreeable meeting date, on-site observance of the shoreline and preparation of the final report. The following is the result of data gathered from our observance and inquiry.

TYPES OF PROTECTION

The types of protection encountered during the investigation varied from property owner to property owner with a coordinated effort between adjacent property owners occuring in only one location. Some property owners have elected to do nothing and allowed nature to take its course.

Steel groins and/or bulkhead have been constructed along a great portion of the shoreline and are probably the predominent type protection being utilized. The effectiveness of these installations varies dependent on maintenance of the system and heights above lake level.

Rubble mounds have been constructed along portions of the shoreline. In most cases these mounds have been placed at the bluff base to prevent undercutting of the bluff and have met with some success. In other instances, rubble material has been placed on the lake side of steel bulkheads to assist in absorbing wave energy or to prevent flanking of the steel.

The size, type and method of placing the rubble varies from location to location. The size ranges from small pieces of broken concrete entangled with reinforcement bars to large 5 to 8 ton quarry rock. The material was either placed by dumping from over the top of the bluff or by bringing it in by barge.

A concrete "zee" wall is currently being constructed by one property owner. The effectiveness of this type protection is unknown, but should be kept under observation to determine its worth. The owner is utilizing cement plus onsite aggregate to construct the structure.

HOW STRUCTURES PROVIDE PROTECTION

All lakefront structures are designed in hopes of dissipating the energy of the wave action prior to its reaching the unprotected bluff.

Steel groins and bulkheads accomplish this by providing a rigid structure against which the waves impact and are deflected

Exhibit XIII

INVENTORY AND EVALUATION
OF
LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE PROTECTIVE DEVICES
IN THE
VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS

The preparation of this report was financed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce, through the State of Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources.

Prepared By:

BLECK ENGINEERING CO., INC.
850 So. Green Bay Road
Waukegan, Illinois 60085

(312)-244-2700

The preparation of this report was conducted as a four phase procedure consisting of initial contact with the property owners by letter, establishment of a mutually agreeable meeting date, on-site observance of the shoreline and preparation of the final report. The following is the result of data gathered from our observance and inquiry.

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HOW STRUCTURES PROVIDE PROTECTION

All lakefront structures are designed in hopes of dissipating the energy of the wave action prior to its reaching the unprotected bluff.

Steel groins and bulkheads accomplish this by providing a rigid structure against which the waves impact and are deflected in an upperward direction, to tne side or a combination of both. These structures must be of sufficient strength to withstand the wave loadings.

Rubble mounds provide a porous structure which dissipates wave energy by both impact and internal absorption. The mounds must be constructed with large armour plate rock on the outside to prevent movement by the waves and intermediate size rock on the inside to prevent internal scouring.

Maintenance of any system is important and an ongoing operation. If the lake level rises, the height of the structure must be increased to afford the proper protection. If the lake starts to flank the structure, it must be cut off again. Bolts and tie rods on steel structures must be inspected regularly to assure they have not been pulled loose. Settlement and movement of rock structures must be repaired to assure proper operation.

FACTORS EFFECTING BLUFF STABILITY

The stability of the bluff is dependent on its ability to achieve and maintain its normal angle of repose i.e., the angle at which the material below is able to support the material above with out containment on the exposed face. The maintainence of this angle requires control of the base to prevent undercutting by erosion, interception of ground water to prevent slope lubrication by bleed outs and maintenance of plant growth to prevent wind and rain erosion.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Due to the high water level of Lake Michigan the past few years, existing shoreline protective devices were of inadequate height to afford required protection to the bluff. Since most of the property is privately owned, the decision to upgrade and improve these devices is up to the individual owner with the overriding factor of what can be done being decided by cost to the owner. As a result, severe bluff erosion has taken place in many locations due to the high cost of stopping such erosion.

Beaches are located in those areas where adequate groins exists. This is limited to the Park District property and six to seven other private properties. Beaches for the most part are 30 to 40 feet wide and contain a quantity of washed up material both large and small in size.

Many steel groins are not performing in the desired manner due to the high lake level. Some have been flanked and require remedial work to function properly.

Condition of steel bulkheads vary from property to property. Some are well maintained and are functioning properly. Others have broken tie rods, walers are falling off and in some instances are virtually being destroyed by the wave action.

Rubble mounds in general are not high enough above water and are of insufficient depth to afford proper protection. Construction material used is whatever happened to be available. Although much large sized material has been used, insufficient intermediate material has allowed the waves to penetrate the mounds for too great a depth for bluff base protection. Most small sized material has been washed out by wave action.

CONCLUSION

Individual property owner effort accounts for the majority of the protection for the Lake Michigan shoreline within the Village of Lake Bluff. While a great deal of money has been expended in the past to provide this protection, the current high level of Lake Michigan has negated much of the effort. Erosion continues at the base of the bluff and will add to the large amount of property lost in the past. Only continued maintenance of existing protection or a general recession of the lake level will prevent wholesale loss of lakefront properties.

Respectfully submitted,

BLECK ENGINEERING CO., INC.

R. E. Lenzini

R. E. Lenzini, P.E.

APPENDIX

SAMPLE LETTER TO PROPERTY OWNERS

PROTECTIVE DEVICE INVENTORY SHEETS

- Chainski
- Evans
- Eastman
- Linn
- Armour
- Blair
- Hall
- Dahlmann
- Curran
- Browning
- Park District
- Werner
- Field
- Isham
- Eck

Bleck Engineering Company Inc.
professional engineers

SAMPLE LETTER SENT TO PROPERTY OWNER'S

We have been retained by the Village of Lake Bluff to evaluate the existing Lake Michigan shoreline protection within the Village limits. The work is being performed at the request of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission as part of an overall shoreline study.

As part of the evaluation, we are required to inspect the entire shoreline to determine what type of protection is being used, the effectiveness of the protection and to note the owner's comments on the protection. After all interviews have been made, we will evaluate the data collected and present our findings to the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission for their use.

Our report is due by June 30, 1975. We, therefore, are trying to schedule all inspection prior to June 24th and are asking your cooperation in this matter. Please call our office and establish a time when one of our engineers can meet with you to inspect the shoreline fronting your property and to note your comments on same. We feel that a half hour should be sufficient time for the inspection, unless your frontage is extremely long.

For your information, the preparation of this report is being financed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce, through the State of Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources.

We would appreciate your cooperation in this matter and thank you in advance for any inconvenience you might incur.

civil / municipal / streets / highways / sewers / waterworks
850 South Green Bay Rd./Waukegan, Illinois 60085 (312) 244-2700

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 18, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: Dr. E. Chainski
P.O. Box 104
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: None. The property is the first parcel south of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center Harbor.

OWNER'S COMMENTS:

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS:

A sand beach exist at waters edge. Beach width varies from 30' to 40'. Additional table land of about 30' width and covered with dense undergrowth exist to the west.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 18, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION:
Maxwell Evans
Shore Acres Drive
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: None. The property is the second parcel south of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center Harbor.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: They have had no trouble with beach erosion in the 11 years they have lived there. The natural growth on the bluff has not been disturbed except for an occasional topping to maintain the lake view. Has about 300' of frontage.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS:

A sand beach exist at the waters edge. Beach width varies from 30' to 40'. Additional table land of about 30' width and covered with dense undergrowth exist to the west.

Beach disappears in front of property to the south. Severe bluff erosion is occurring.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 24, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION:
Mrs. Howard Linn
P.O. Box 248
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Steel bulkhead combined with large rubble stone and concrete placed in front of the steel and at the base of the bluff.

OWNER'S COMMENTS:

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: Steel bulkhead is in good condition with exception of the south end where the steel tying into the bank has been washed out. This area has been closed by placement of broken concrete rubble across the opening.

Broken concrete rubble has been placed at the base of the bluff and is providing protection. The bluff has natural growth on almost all areas. Some bluff slippage has occurred because of ground water bleeding.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 24, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: Anthony D. Eastman
P.O. Box 98
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Rubble rock mound and poured in place concrete.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: Protection of bluff in this area has been due to the effort of individual property owners.

Has poured about 200 cubic yards of concrete and placed about $5,000.00 worth of large rock to stop erosion. Additional protection was required as water rose and erosion occurred.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: Large quarry rock placed north and south of beach house to prevent erosion. Main protection for house is poured in place concrete and some large rock, which are now under water. Large rock placed in front of south bluff is now covered with sand for the most part. Beach is 20' to 30' wide in this area. There is no beach in front of the house or to the north.

All bluffs are stable with heavy natural growth except for the southerly part of the property. This bluff has severe erosion for its full face. Much of this erosion appears to be from ground water bleeding at about mid-height.

Neighbor to north has done nothing to south erosion. His bluff is experiencing severe full face erosion

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 23 ,1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: Lester Armour
P.O. Box 27
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: None.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: At one time had groins into lake.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: Severe erosion taking place on the full face of the bluff. A major slide occurred last year and another appears certain this year.

Ground drainage out of bank appears to be lubricating bluff.

Closest protection to the north is the Linn - Shoreacres installation while to the south it is the Blair installation.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 23, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: Edward & William Blair
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Extensive system of steel groins and bulkheads combined with rubble mounds.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: Rock filled gabions installed in 1960. Anticipate additional work this summer on W. Blair property to correct flanking of groins that has taken place and to increase height of groins that do not afford sufficient exposure.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: Very little bluff erosion has occurred in the area where protection is afforded by a steel bulkhead combined with large rock in front. In this area, storm drainage from above has been piped thru the bulkhead.

Groins spaced at 150 feet ± are holding bluff although some base erosion has occurred. Where this spacing is exceeded, severe full face bluff erosion occurs. Flanking is a continual problem for all groins. Groins vary in height above water from 6" to 4'.

Gabions installed in 1960 are holding well but are experiencing some cell collapse.

In areas where rubble has been placed at the bluff base in conjunction with groins, the bluff face is fairly stable with natural growth occurring. Lubrication of the bluff face by ground water bleeding and rain has created a problem in some areas.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 19, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: David Hall
777 Bluff Road
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Rubble fill placed from the bottom and dumped from the top. Material placed 9 years ago.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: Dump rubble material from the top so as to provide protection from top to bottom. No need to spread material at the bottom. Dump additional earthen material over the rubble and let natural growth take over.

Has installed interceptor drain about 40 feet back from bluff as a cutoff for ground water. Drain is a perforated pipe packed (See Attached)

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS:

Dumped rubble is of large enough size so it is holding and not being dispersed by wave action. Natural growth is starting to take hold on the bluff.

Steel groins start on the north line with a continuing series of groins to the north.

OWNER'S COMMENTS:

in gravel and is installed at a depth of about 8 feet.

Feels a study should be made of the rate of shoreline recession before and after the construction of the Waukegan Harbor and the Naval Station Harbor to determine if the rate increased after construction.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 19, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: B. C. Dahlmann
711 Bluff Road
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Rubble fill placed from the bottom 9 years ago.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: Bluff protection should be taken over by a government agency.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: No rubble has been dumped from the top. Material at bottom is sufficient for absorbing energy of low wave only.

Erosion of bluff still taking place with undercutting. Small growth started at bottom of bluff or could have slipped down from above. Upper 50% of bluff completely eroded.

Dense undergrowth is in existence on the table land at the top of the bluff.

Shares a common interceptor drain with Mr. Hall, the neighbor to the north.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 19, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: K. H. Curran
701 Bluff Road
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Rubble fill placed from the bottom and dumped from the top. Material placed 9 years ago.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: Has installed interceptor drain at top of bluff as a cutoff for ground water. Drain is a perforated pipe installed 10 to 14 feet deep.

Does not expect government help to protect his bluff.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS:

Upper 50% of bluff completely eroded. Major slide on south is resting on dumped rubble at bottom. Center of property still has natural growth although erosion has started at bottom.

Major Village outfall storm sewer is in ravine to south of this property. Storm sewer and ravine area being protected by rubble placed by property owner.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 19 ,1975

BY: R.E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: Warren Browning
699 Bluff Road
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: House does not front directly on lake. Has access rights to lake via 45' strip in ravine bottom.

OWNER'S COMMENTS:

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: Protection consist of rubble placed by neighbors to the north.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 23, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: Park District
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Steel groins and bulkheads. Minor amount of rubble mounds.

OWNER'S COMMENTS:

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: Two steel groins located north of the pumping station and extends above water level about 1.5 feet. A beach exist between groins. The bluff is stable with natural growth although a minor amount of undercutting has occurred at the bottom. North of the steel groins, broken concrete groin material has been placed as a rubble mound to protect the bluff.

The front of the pumping station is protected by a steel bulkhead with groins at both ends. Large rock has been placed in front of the southerly portion of the bulkhead. Southerly groin extends back to the bluff with large rock placed at the bluff corner to prevent erosion and flanking of the steel. Bluff

(See Attached)

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS:

immediately to the south of the steel and extending to about the extension of Ravine Drive has full face erosion taking place.

A short section of groin is in place at the extension of Ravine Drive and beach enrichment material is being dumped over the bluff at this time. Groin is to be extended into lake about 200'.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 19, 1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: Walter Werner
735 Ravine Drive
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Steel bulkhead along frontage of about 300'. Over half of bulkhead has been torn out by wave action.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: Have dumped from the top any kind of rip rap material available. Has provided some protection at the base of the bluff. Have investigated placing large rock at the base of the bluff. Estimated cost - $50,000 range.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: Steel piling connects to bulkhead on north, which appears to be in good condition. Piling wraps around corner of ravine to the south, but flanking action has started from both sides on the corner. Waler is gone on all sections but tne south corner which is in the process of falling off. Tie backs are pulled loose on all piling except at the south corner. Existing piling is being lifted out of position by wave action.

Have dumped rubble material over the bank from the top which is helping to stabilize bluff. Material is small in size and of insufficient quantity.

Severe erosion taking place on the east bluff. Frontage on ravine has growth at the top but undercutting action is taking
(See Attached)

12

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS:

place at the bottom. Evidence of ground water seeping out of the bank.

Bluff to north of this property appears to be stable with heavy growth evident. Bluff to south is experiencing severe erosion.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 23 ,1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: Marshall Field
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: One steel groin.

OWNER'S COMMENTS:

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: 1/3 of groin is under water. A beach exist north and south of groin.

Bluff has been washed out behind groin although flanking action has not occurred. 50% of the bluff face is eroded.

1st groin south is 60% under water. 2nd groin south is just out of water for its entire length. Recent bluff erosion has occurred to the south.

Bluff erosion to the north is severe for the full face of the bluff and extends to the ravine.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 26 ,1975

BY: R. E. Lenzini
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION:
Ralph Isham
205 Moffett Road
Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: Three steel groins about 200' long spaced to protect about 1000' of frontage.

OWNER'S COMMENTS: Recently added about 50' to each groin at the base of the bluff to correct flanking action. Also added armour rock in this area to protect bluff from further flanking action. Cost of this improvement - $43,000.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: North groin has 60% of length under water with remainder projecting out of water 1 to 2 feet. Armour rock placed at base of bluff is buried in sand.

Middle and south groins have 50% of length at water level with remainder projecting out of water 1 to 2 feet. Armour rock at base of bluff still visible.

About 10 feet of beach exist but water is lapping to the base of the bluff on a calm day.

Bluff is experiencing severe erosion for its entire length. Ground water bleed out is in evidence. Recent bluff failure is evident. Middle section of property, 75'±, still has natural growth on upper 50% of bluff.

VILLAGE OF LAKE BLUFF

INVENTORY OF SHORELINE PROTECTION DEVICES

DATE: June 20 **,1975**

BY: John H. Bleck
Bleck Engineering Co., Inc.

LOCATION: T. & H. Eck, 1 Moffett Road, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044

Property is situated adjacent to the south limits of Lake Bluff.

DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION DEVICE: There are three permeable steel sheet pile groins along the property frontage. The groins are within 5 feet of being flanked. There is approximately 40-50 feet of beach. A concrete "Zee" wall is being constructed at the North end about 25 feet back from waters edge. The wall is to be about 4 feet above present Lake level. Rubble stone previously placed at North end of property has subsided below water level.

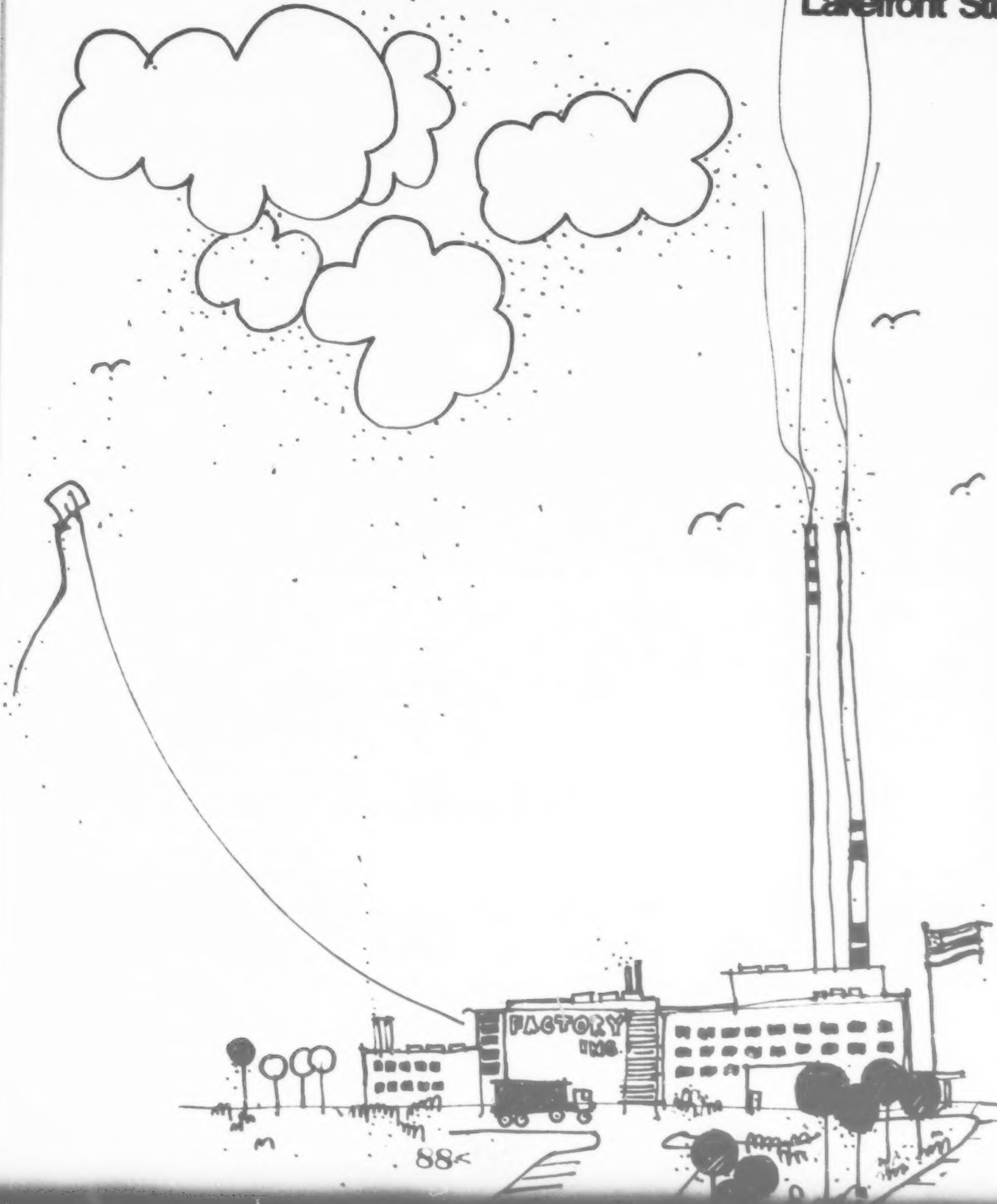
OWNER'S COMMENTS: Objective is to control erosion at the base of bluff to prevent further loss of escarpment. Has installed timber check with tie backs along face of escarpment to impede landslides.

ENGINEER'S COMMENTS: Recommend closing of windows in premeable steel sheet pile groins and extend groins using rubble mound topped with armour stone from shoreline into escarpment to prevent flanking. Base of "Zee" wall under construction is built above present lake level. Unless protected along toe of east face will be endangered by littoral current underscour. Recommend placement of rubble stone and armour stone along east face.

Exhibit XIV

Attitude Survey - Questionnaire Result

Lakefront Stud


FACTORY
INC.

CONTENTS:

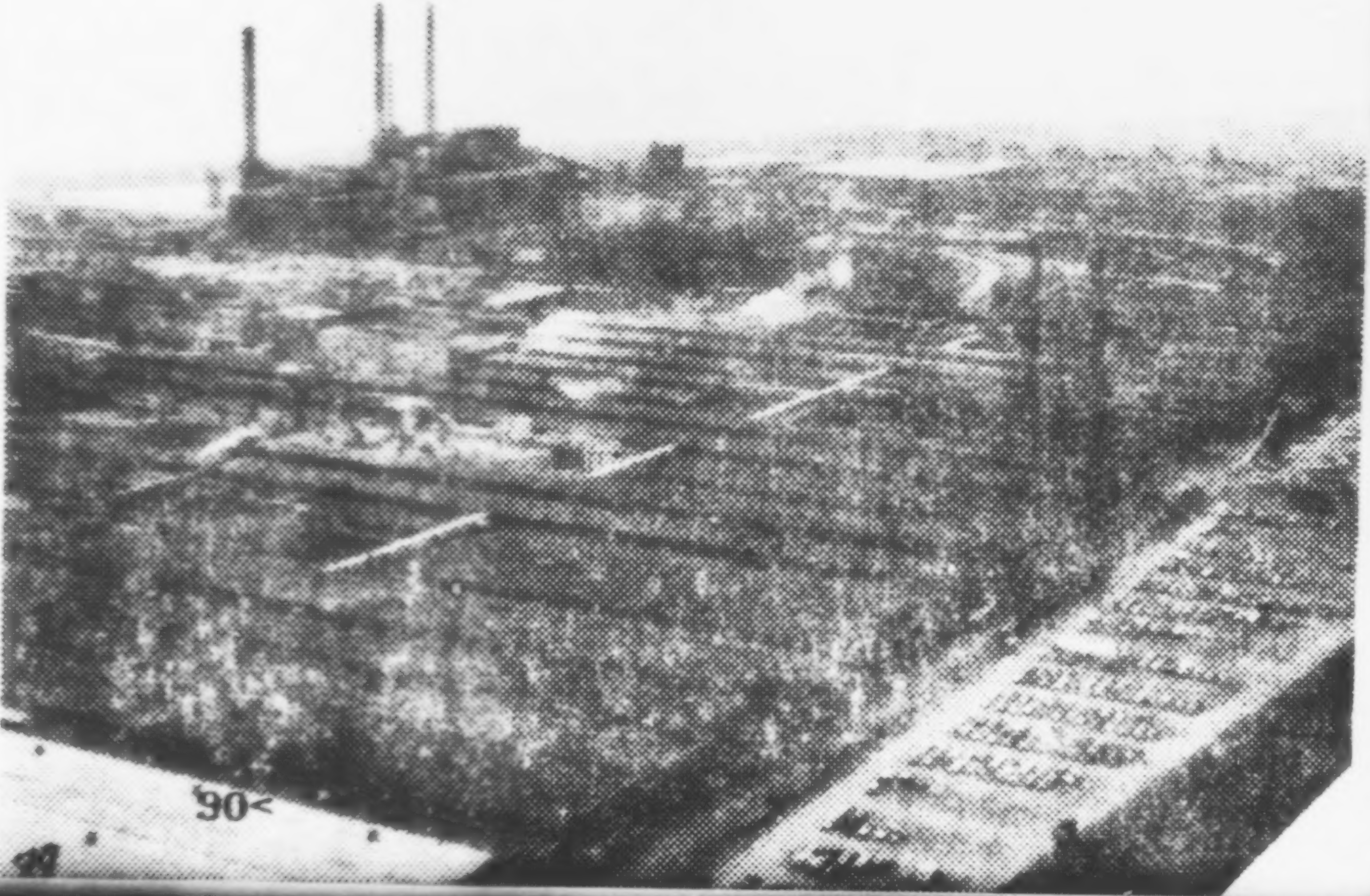
INTRODUCTION
LAKEFRONT USES
QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES
SPECIFIC COMMENTS & GENERAL FEELINGS

PREPARED BY:

CITY OF WAUKEGAN PLANNING DEPARTMENT
LAKE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

WAUKEGAN CITY HALL
106 N. UTICA STREET
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS 60085

Introduction



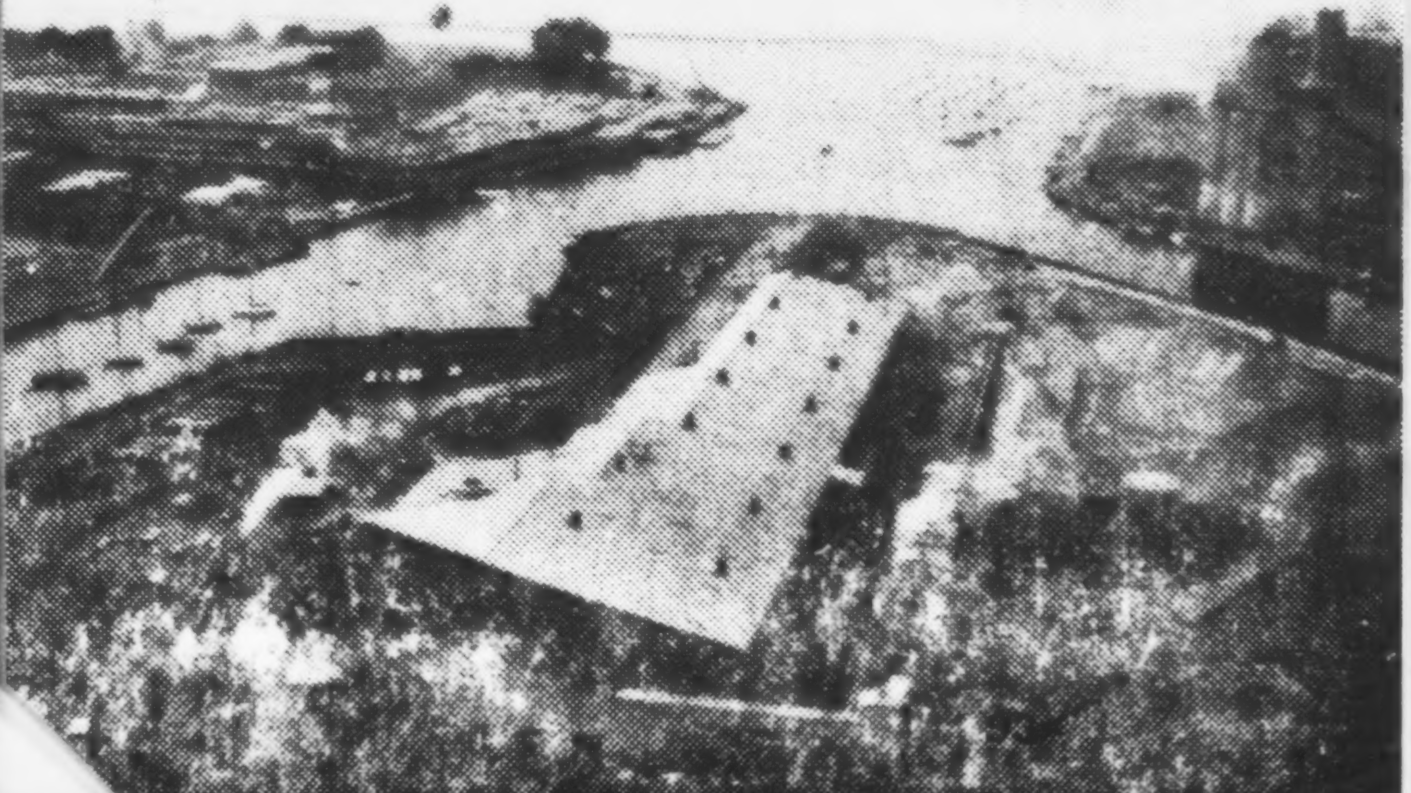
THE CITY OF WAUKEGAN PLANNING DEPARTMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LAKE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION HAS UNDERTAKEN A PROJECT WHICH ADDRESSES CERTAIN CRITICAL ASPECTS OF SHORELINE AND COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT. THE PROJECT IS AN "ATTITUDINAL SURVEY" OF THE MAJOR LAND-USE REPRESENTATIVES WITHIN WAUKEGAN'S LAKEFRONT STUDY AREA AND IS DESIGNED TO SOLICIT THEIR ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS WITH RESPECT TO COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL AND, SPECIFICALLY, THE CITY OF WAUKEGAN'S LAKEFRONT STUDY EFFORTS.

THE ATTITUDINAL SURVEY ITSELF HAS BEEN INITIATED IN RESPONSE TO THE EXPRESSED NEED FOR LOCAL INPUT INTO THE ILLINOIS COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, WHICH IS NOW IN THE PROCESS OF COMPLETING ITS FIRST YEAR ACTIVITIES. DURING THE FIRST YEAR PROGRAM, THE NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS PLANNING COMMISSION (NIPC) WAS ASSIGNED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF COMPLETING A NUMBER OF COASTAL ZONE-RELATED PLANNING ACTIVITIES. THESE INCLUDED THE COASTAL ZONE LAND-USE INVENTORY, THE POLICY ANALYSIS REPORT, THE SHORELINE PROTECTION MEASURES STUDY AND A PORTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ELEMENT. THE REMAINDER OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ELEMENT AND THE LEGAL ANALYSIS ELEMENT WAS SUBCONTRACTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LEGITIMATE COASTAL ZONE CONCERNS.

The availability of funds to local units of government and private agencies on a contractual basis provided the opportunity for the City of Waukegan and the County of Lake to work together in providing information which is necessary to planning efforts in this area.

The Attitudinal Survey was initially introduced to representatives of the major industrial, commercial, utility, and transportation operations, currently utilizing Waukegan's coastal area, during a luncheon sponsored by the City of Waukegan Planning Department. (Of the 1400 acres which comprise the Waukegan coastal area, 90% or 1260 acres are devoted to railroad, street rights-of-way, and industrial land uses.) At the May 22nd luncheon held at Mathon's Restaurant, the major land-use representatives were given a presentation which briefly summarized the on-going activities of the Coastal Zone Management Program in the State of Illinois. In addition, the initial findings of the City of Waukegan Lakefront Study were presented in somewhat more detail through the use of slides, maps and descriptive narrative. After the initial study findings and the resultant plan implications were presented and discussed, a questionnaire which was included as part of an informational brochure, was explained. The questionnaire was another attempt to provide valuable insight into existing or proposed planning activities in the Waukegan Lakefront Study area and to initiate a meaningful dialogue between the major land-use representatives and the respective planning agencies.

Lakefront Uses



THE CONTENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS DIRECTED TOWARDS ASCERTAINING CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING OPERATIONS IN THE COASTAL AREA. BASIC AREAS OF INTEREST WERE: THE ADEQUACY OF AND THE NEED FOR A LAKEFRONT LOCATION WITH RESPECT TO OPERATIONAL CRITERIA, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PHYSICAL IMPACTS OF THE OPERATIONS ON THE CITY OF WAUKEGAN, AS WELL AS ITS COASTAL AREA, ATTITUDES CONCERNING INCREASED OPEN SPACE AND OPEN SPACE-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE COASTAL AREA, AND POSSIBLE ALTERATIONS OF THE EXISTING LAND-USE PATTERNS IN THE COASTAL AREA.

THE RESEARCH AND FINDINGS THAT RESULT FROM THIS PROJECT ARE DESIGNED TO FULFILL A DUAL ROLE. VALUABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PREDOMINANT LAKEFRONT LAND-USES WILL BE INTEGRATED INTO THE WAUKEGAN LAKEFRONT STUDY EFFORTS. IN ADDITION, THIS INFORMATION WILL BE VALUABLE TO THE PLANNING EFFORTS OF THE ILLINOIS COASTAL ZONE MANAGMENT PROGRAM IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH AREAS OF CRITICAL CONCERN WITHIN THE COASTAL ZONE.

Major Land Use Representatives

1

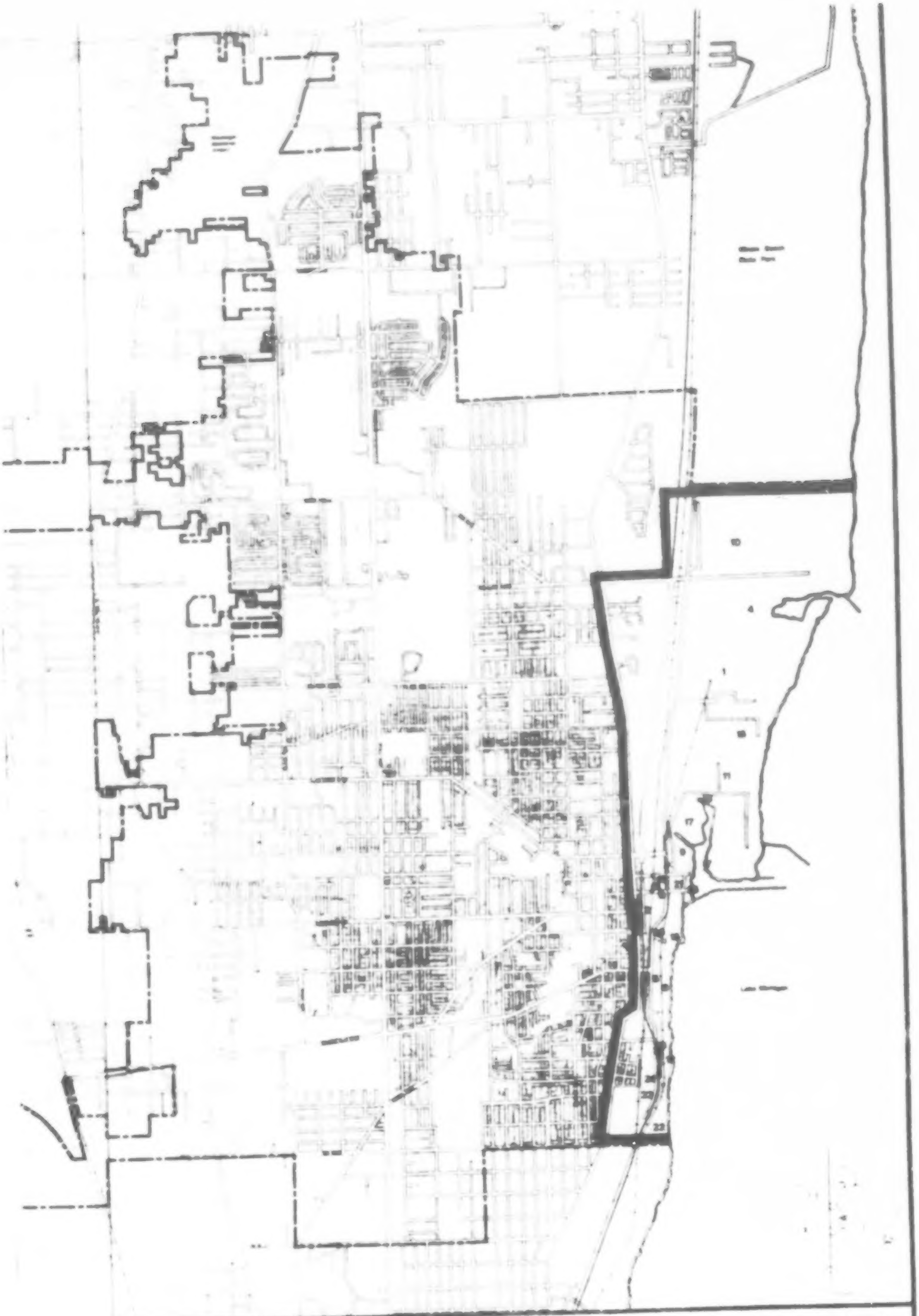
	Firm	Contact Person	Phone
1	American Concrete Division Dahringer Rd.	W. O. Nicolet	244-3200
2	Chicago & Northwestern R.R. Ft. of Washington Street	Ron Schardt	244-0253
3	Chicago Rubber Company 651 Market Street	William Cosmos	336-8900
4	Commonwealth Edison Co. 2800 Northwestern Ave.	Joseph Scheuerman	662-4000
5	Diamond Scrap Yards 19 E. Water Street	Burton Diamond	336-4476
6	Elgin, Joliet, & Eastern R.R. 3 Madison Street	Arthur P. Smith	336-0216
7	Falcon Marine Corp. Pershing Drive	Jerry Lapish	244-4443
8	Foam Forms Inc. 5 E. Madison		
9	Huron Cement Division of National Gypsum 315 Sea Horse Drive	Neal Giese	244-3800
0	Johns-Manville Corp. Greenwood Ave.	Jack Christopher	623-2900
1	Johnson Outboard Motors 200 Sea Horse Drive	Joseph Rayniak	689-6200
2	Lake Shore Foundry Co. Inc. 653 Market Street	N. W. Garland	336-6560
3	Larsen Marine Service Inc. 625 Sea Horse Drive	Jerry Larsen	336-5456
4	McKinney Steel Sales, Inc. 3 Madison Street	Harold Rodbro	336-4770
5	Midland Division - Dexter Corp. 16 E. Water Street	Sidney Danoff	623-4200

Major Land Use Representatives

	Firm	Contact Person	Phone
16	Midwest Bronze & Aluminum Co. 110 N. Pershing Rd.	Roy Caldwell	662-0302
17	National Gypsum Co. 515 Sea Horse Drive	R. L. LeGrand	623-8100
18	North Shore Sanitary District 301 Washington Street	William Byers	623-6060
19	Pfanstiehl Detergent Chemical Inc. 369 Market Street	P. E. Olson	662-5868
20	Simmon's Flour & Feed 20 Water Street		336-0505
21	Thompson-Haywood Chemical Company 2 E. Madison		
22	U.S. Steel Corp. 10th & Lakeshore	Paul V. Crooks	473-1313
23	VR/Wesson 800 S. Market Street	Roger Brogan	689-5000
24	Waukegan Paint & Lacquer 764 Market Street	Harriet Kupperman	662-8138
25	Waukegan Port Authority Waterfront	Richard Kennedy	244-3133
26	Waukegan Storage & Warehouse 633 Market Street	Frank Musich	623-5744

Major Land Use Representatives That Attended Presentation

S. Danoff	Midland Division - Dexter Corporation
Neal L. Giese	Huron Cement
W. J. Cosmos	Chicago Rubber Company
Evelyn Cosmos	Chicago Rubber Company
H. Rodbro	McKinney Steel Sales, Inc.
Howard Peskator	Supt. Waukegan Water Supply
John R. Gillion	Commonwealth Edison Co.
Joseph F. Scheuerman	Commonwealth Edison Co.
Roger L. Brogan	VR/Wesson Co.
Jerry Larsen	Larsen Marine Service
Jere Lapish	Falcon Marine Co.
J. L. Rayniak	Outboard Marine
R. F. Kennedy	Waukegan Port District
W. O. Nicolet	American Concrete Division
Martin Kupperman	Waukegan Paint & Lacquer Co.
John R. Garland	Lake Shore Foundry Co.
Paul Kamschulte	Waukegan Storage & Warehouse
Dick LeGrand	National Gypsum Company



Comprehensive Planning Program

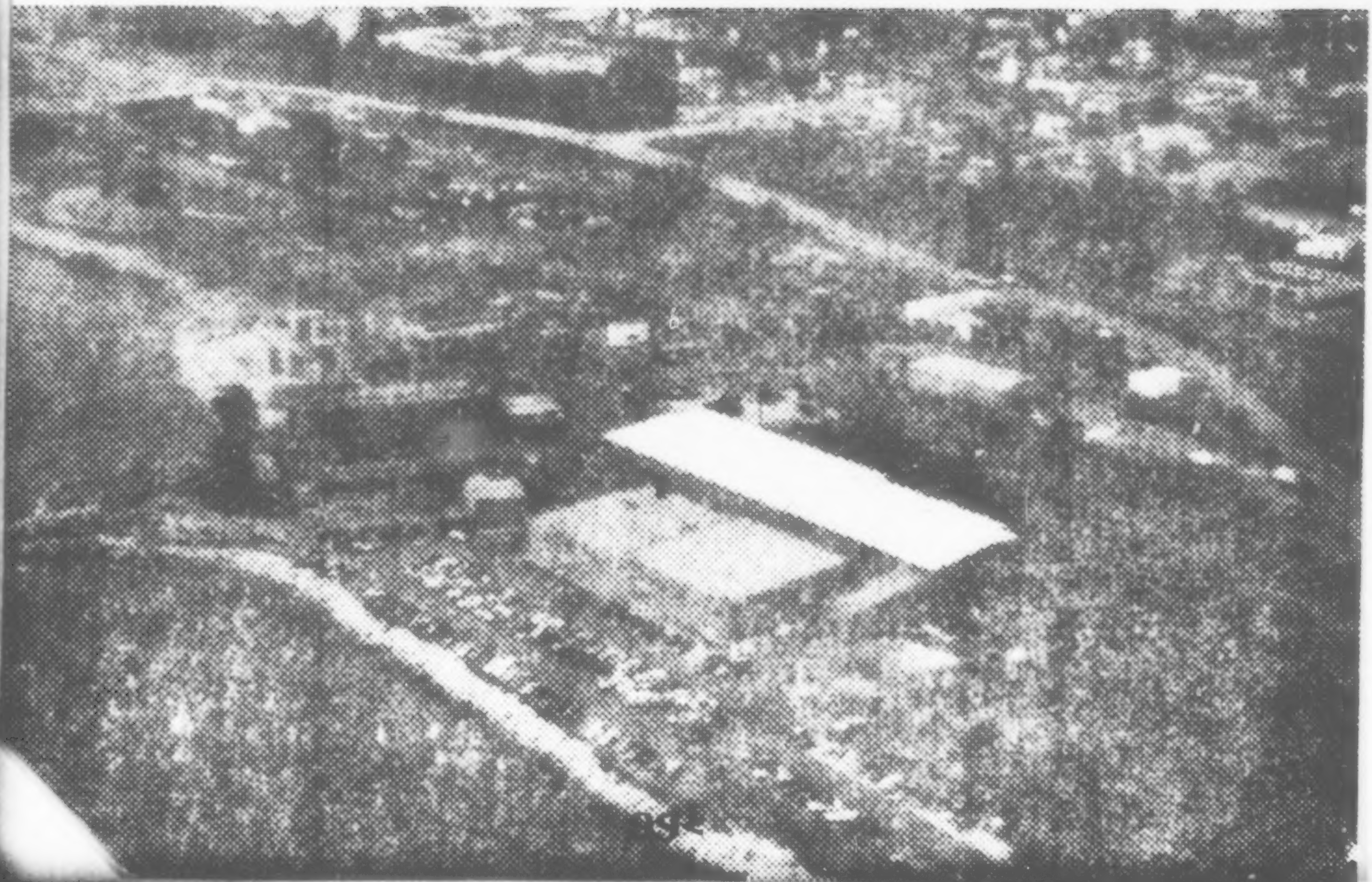
Attitude Survey – Land Use Representatives

00 - Land Use Representatives
▬ Lakefront Study Area Boundary

Waukegan

Planning Department

Questionnaire Responses



QUESTIONNAIRE

City of Waukegan Planning Department
Lake County Regional Planning Commission

Introduction

THE BASIC STUDY GOAL OF WAUKEGAN'S LAKEFRONT PLANNING EFFORT IS:

> TO DEVELOP A CONCEPTUAL PLAN FOR WAUKEGAN'S LAKEFRONT WHICH IS COGNIZANT OF AND SENSITIVE TO THE NEEDS AND DESIRES OF ALL USES LOCATED IN THE STUDY AREA.
>
> CONSIDERING THE COMPLEXITY INHERENT IN A PLAN OF THIS SCOPE, IT IS FELT THAT AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE MAJOR LAND USERS BE ESTABLISHED DURING THE PRELIMINARY PHASES OF THE PROGRAM. IT IS TOWARD THIS END THAT INITIAL STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO ESTABLISH SUCH A REPRESENTATIVE BODY.
>
> THE PURPOSE OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO SOLICIT YOUR ATTITUDES WITH RESPECT TO THE WAUKEGAN LAKEFRONT STUDY, AND TO INITIATE A MEANINGFUL DIALOGUE BETWEEN MAJOR LAND USE REPRESENTATIVES AND THE PLANNING STAFF.

Questions

1 HOW LONG HAS YOUR OPERATION BEEN LOCATED IN THE LAKEFRONT STUDY AREA?
____

2 HOW MANY WORKERS DOES YOUR BUSINESS EMPLOY?________________

3 VERY BRIEFLY, DESCRIBE THE PRODUCTS OR SERVICES OF YOUR OPERATION.

4 LIST THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ACRES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA WHICH YOUR OPERATION______OWNS ________LEASES _______RENTS

5 IS A LAKEFRONT LOCATION CRITICAL TO:(___ALL) OF YOUR OPERATION?
(___A PORTION) OF YOUR OPERATION?
(___NONE) OF YOUR OPERATION?

6 DOES YOUR LAKEFRONT LOCATION OFFER YOUR OPERATION ADEQUATE ROOM FOR EXPANSION? IF NO, WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO ABOUT IT?
_________YES _________NO.

7 DO YOU HAVE ANY IMMEDIATE OR FUTURE PLANS FOR EXPANSION?
_________YES _________NO

IF YES, DOES IT INVOLVE:
_____A. AN INCREASE IN CAPITAL OUTLAYS WITHIN YOUR EXISTING LAND AREA?
_____B. AN INCREASE IN CAPITAL OUTLAYS REQUIRING THE ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL ACREAGE WITHIN THE LAKEFRONT STUDY AREA?

8 WILL THE COMPLETION OF THE LAKEFRONT HIGHWAY HAVE ANY EFFECT ON YOUR OPERATION? _________YES ______NO
IF YES, SPECIFY.

9 DO ELEMENTS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (I.E.EROSION, WAVE ACTION, ICE, ETC.) PRESENT PROBLEMS FOR YOUR OPERATION?
_________YES ______NO

10 DO YOU THINK THE SHORELINE SHOULD BE GENERALLY OPEN TO PUBLIC ACCESS?
_________YES ______NO

11 LIST THE USES YOU FEEL ARE APPROPRIATE FOR A LAKEFRONT LOCATION.

12 LIST YOUR GENERAL FEELINGS ABOUT THE BASIC CONCEPTS PRESENTED IN THE LAKEFRONT STUDY.

(USE OTHER SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS)

Major Land Use Representatives That Returned Questionnaire

Burton Diamond	Diamond Scrap Yards
William Cosmos	Chicago Rubber Company
W. O. Nicolet	American Concrete Division
Roy Caldwell	Midwest Bronze & Aluminum Company
Frank Musich	Waukegan Storage & Warehouse
Joseph Rayniak	Johnson Outboard Motors
H. W. Byers	North Shore Sanitary District
Jerry Larsen	Larsen Marine Service
Joseph Scheuerman	Commonwealth Edison Company
Harold Rodbro	McKinney Steel Sales, Inc.
Harriet Kupperman	Waukegan Paint & Lacquer
P. V. Crooks	United States Steel Corporation

2. HOW MANY WORKERS DOES YOUR BUSINESS EMPLOY? 4,752

4. LIST THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ACRES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA WHICH YOUR OPERATION 402½ OWNS 4 LEASES 1 RENTS

5. IS A LAKEFRONT LOCATION CRITICAL TO: 5 - 45% ALL OF YOUR OPERATION?

_____ PORTION OF YOUR OPERATIO

6 - 55% NONE OF YOUR OPERATION?

6. DOES YOUR LAKEFRONT LOCATION OFFER YOUR OPERATION ADEQUATE ROOM FOR EXPANSION? IF NO, WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO ABOUT IT?

8 - 73% YES 2 - 18% NO

7. DO YOU HAVE ANY IMMEDIATE OR FUTURE PLANS FOR EXPANSION?

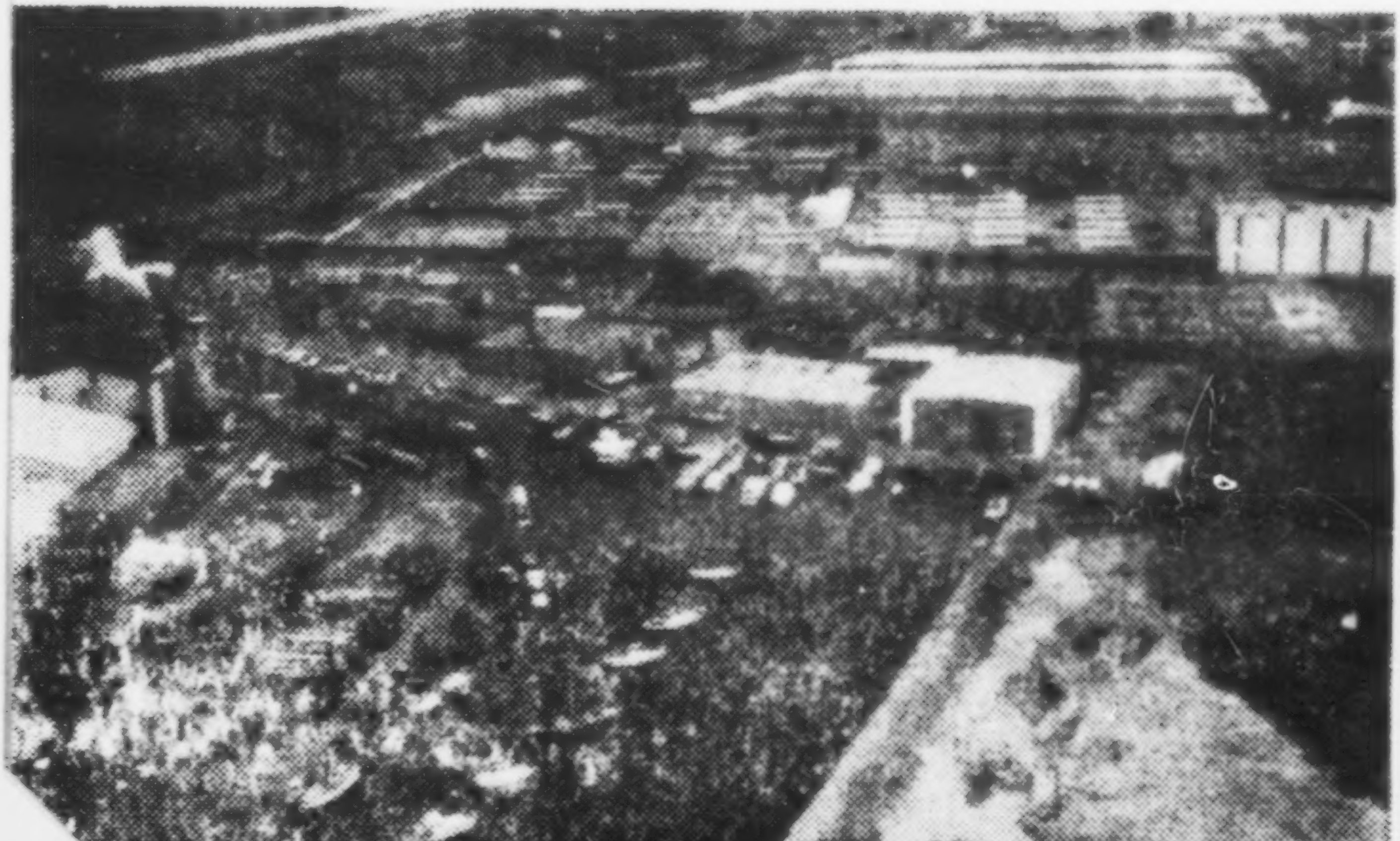
10 - 90% YES 1 - 10% NO

IF YES, DOES IT INVOLVE:

YES 9 - 90% NO 1 - 10% AN INCREASE IN CAPITAL OUTLAYS WITHIN YOUR EXISTING LAND AREA?

YES 4 - 40% NO 6 - 60% AN INCREASE IN CAPITAL OUTLAYS REQUIRING THE ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL ACREAGE WITHIN THE LAKEFRONT STUDY ARE

Specific Comments & General Feelings



8. WILL THE COMPLETION OF THE LAKEFRONT HIGHWAY HAVE ANY EFFECT ON YOUR OPERATION 2 - 18% YES 9 - 82% NO

9. DO ELEMENTS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (I.E. EROSION, WAVE ACTION, ICE, ETC.) PRESENT PROBLEMS FOR YOUR OPERATION?

2 - 18% YES 9 - 82% NO

10. DO YOU THINK THE SHORELINE SHOULD BE GENERALLY OPEN TO PUBLIC ACCESS?

9 - 82% YES 2 - 18% NO

THE EXPANSION OF THE WAUKEGAN HARBOR IS THE FIRST STEP NECESSARY TO TRANSFORM THIS AREA TO LARGE RECREATIONAL USE, THERE ARE MORE THAN 1,000 ADDITIONAL PEOPLE WANTING TO KEEP THEIR BOATS IN WAUKEGAN HARBOR. THESE PEOPLE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN PRESENT HARBOR FEES FOR SPACE IN AN ENLARGED HARBOR.

ONLY FAVOR DEVELOPMENT SOUTH OF GRAND AVE. THIS AREA WOULD OFFER SOME VALUE TO WAUKEGAN BUT THE CITY ALSO NEEDS THE TAX BASE AND JOBS OFFERED BY THE HEAVY INDUSTRY NORTH OF GRAND AVE. OPENING THE BEACHES IN THESE AREAS WOULD IMPOSE MANY HARDSHIPS TO INDUSTRY. THE ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK IS THE REAL AREA THAT SHOULD BE DEVELOPED RATHER THAN THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF WAUKEGAN.

MUCH TOO AMBITIOUS; TOO MUCH CONCERN ABOUT LAND FOR PARKS; NOT ENOUGH CONCERN FOR BOATING AND INDUSTRY.

UTOPIAN AND LESS THAN PRACTICAL CONSIDERING THE EXPENSE REQUIRED.

I THINK IT WOULD BE VERY GOOD FOR THE COMMUNITY BUT THINK IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN PLANNED MANY YEARS AGO. EXAMPLE; KENOSHA, RACINE AND OTHERS.

WAUKEGAN AT PRESENT HAS AN EXCELLENT HARBOR WHICH IS COMBINATION COMMERCIAL AND BOATING. THESE TWO GO WELL TOGETHER. DO NOT SEE ANY BIG ADVANTAGE IN A PARK AREA BEING ADDED WITH ILLINOIS BEACH AS CLOSE AS IT IS.

IT DEPENDS ON FUNDS AVAILABLE.

FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, IT WOULD BE VERY NICE FOR THE PUBLIC, BUT IT MIGHT BE THE CAUSE OF LACK OF EMPLOYMENT IF WE HAD TO MOVE AWAY FROM WAUKEGAN.

I AM NOT SURE THAT THE CITY NEEDS ADDITIONAL RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, ESPECIALLY ON THE LAKE FRONT. MOVING PLANTS AND THE PURCHASING OF PROPERTY IS GOING TO BE TREMENDOUSLY EXPENSIVE.

THE DISTRICT IS IN ACCORD WITH THE IDEA OF USING THE LAKE FRONT TO THE GREATEST DEGREE FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES.

RECREATIONAL USE SHOULD BE OF THE HIGHEST PRIORITY, WAUKEGAN HAS THE MOST USED AND BEST LOCATED HARBOR BETWEEN CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE. NEW INDUSTRY SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO BUILD ON THE LAKEFRONT.

WE FEEL THAT THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF THE LAKEFRONT STUDY ARE EXCELLENT. THE WAUKEGAN LAKEFRONT AND HARBOR AREA HAS TREMENDOUS POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Larsen
MARINE SERVICE

⚓ FULL SERVICE MARINA
⚓ YACHT BROKERAGE
⚓ SHIPS STORE
⚓ IN-OUT DRY STORAGE

DEALERS FOR QUALITY • SAIL YACHTS • CRUISERS • STERN DRIVE BOATS

June 5, 1975

Mr. John W. Conzelman
Waukegan City Planning Department
106 N. Utica Street
Waukegan, Ill. 60085

Dear Mr. Conzelman,

I would like to compliment you and your department on the proposed plans for the Waukegan Lakefront. I think the basic plans presented give Waukegan a needed goal to work toward.

Waukegan, for many years, has ignored the tremendous asset it has in it's lakefront. A long range planned improvement program is badly needed. A development along the lines of those shown in your proposed plans would greatly improve the city. I strongly urge you to go forward with a Lakefront improvement program.

While attending your presentation of the Lakefront program, I heard a few negative comments from some of the people. These came from lakefront industrial property owners who are located in your proposed recreational area. Their reaction is normal as they are concerned about their businesses. I am sure that over a long range program most of these businesses could be moved out of the area without suffering any large losses.

Consider the tremendous amount of business that the Waukegan's downtown and lakefront area would gain from your proposed improvements. The new Marriott Park in Gurnee will bring millions of people into this area each summer for the sole purpose of recreation. An attractive Waukegan downtown lakefront area with motels, restaurants, shops, boating and the best fishing in the midwest would be an additional attraction for the millions of Marriott customers.

Waukegan has never had a better opportunity to improve itself. I hope the Citizens of Waukegan have the foresight to make your proposal become a reality.

Please call on me anytime if I can be of help on this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Larsen

Gerald Larsen
Vice President

ON WAUKEGAN HARBOR • 625 SEA HORSE DR., WAUKEGAN, ILL. 60085 • PH. (312) 336-5456

At best the actual results from the questionnaire were a bit sketchy, however a very important communication link has been established and will hopefully become stronger as the City of Waukegan's Lakefront Study efforts and the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program progresses.

Exhibit XV

"WINNETKA EROSION CONTROL STUDY"

A STUDY OF EROSION CONTROL DEVICES
AND ATTITUDES OF RIPARIAN LAND OWNERS
ON PUBLIC EROSION CONTROL EFFORTS

AUGUST 1975

THIS STUDY HAS BEEN CONDUCTED BY THE WINNETKA PARK DISTRICT WITH FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE BY THE NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS PLANNING COMMISSION

The following report describes the results of a three-fold effort by the Winnetka Park District to determine the attitudes of shoreline property owners concerning possible lake-front erosion control measures and to determine the effectiveness of existing and proposed shoreline protective devices. This effort was made possible with funds from the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission for public participation within the Illinois Coastal Zone Management area.

To achieve the above stated goals, the study examined the questions in three ways. First, an inspection of the entire shoreline was made and recorded with slides in a consecutive sequence from one end of the Village to the other. Second, a questionnaire (see attachment #1) was sent to all shoreline property owners as well as owners of nearby or adjacent property. And third, for those individuals that responded to the questionnaire by requesting a meeting, a private meeting was scheduled at their shoreline home to further discuss erosion control of private as well as public lands. In addition to these efforts, we also sent notice to all shoreline owners of Winnetka's June 2, 1975 public presentation of the Illinois Coastal Zone Managment program by Mr. Peter Wise of the Division of Water Resources, Department of Transportation, State of Illinois.

SITE INSPECTION:

This inspection of the shoreline was made by boat during June and was intended to provide us with a visual record of the condition of the shoreline at this time. To provide this record, approximately 100 photographic colored slides were taken at approximately 200 foot intervals from the south end of the Village continuously to the north end of the Village. These slides will be kept on file with the Winnetka Park District and will be used in the future to compare today's conditions to conditions in the future.

QUESTIONNAIRE:

As the second part of our study, the questionnaire was designed to provide the basic information needed to determine attitudes of the shoreline property owners and to evaluate their present or future erosion control devices. In addition to obtaining the above information, a question was included in the questionnaire to determine the shoreline property owners' awareness of present and past efforts by the Winnetka Park District to control erosion along the Park District's Lake Front.

The questionnaire was presented under two major headings, privately owned property and publicly owned property. This was done so that the shoreline property owner would be able to present his opinions and plans for his own property separately. In addition, the questionnaire was sent to property owners adjacent or near the lake front who could answer part of the publicly owned property segment of the questionnaire.

Under the privately owned property segment, the questionnaire asked the shoreline property owner to indicate his recent erosion control efforts, the approximate cost, the actual type of device, the success of his efforts, and whether or not he was planning any future erosion control activity.

Under the publicly owned property segment, the property owner was asked to indicate his opinion or awarness about the following questions:

* Would you support development of erosion control devices within your riparian rights to protect adjacent or nearby public land?

* Would you support an increase in local taxes to provide erosion control for publicly owned property in Winnetka?

* Do you feel lake front erosion should be a major concern for Winnetka Village officials?

* Would you lease your riparian property to the Park District if the Park District would maintain and provide erosion control for your property as compensation

* Are you aware of the Park District's erosion control efforts at Lloyd Beach?

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS:

Privately Owned Property

A. In the past 5 years, have you installed any erosion control devices on your shoreline?

16 with riparian rights said YES

28 with riparian rights said NO

Costs ranged from $500.00 to $30,000.00 and of the 15 people who told what their cost was, the average was $11,830.00.

B. If you have installed erosion control devices, what type did you install:

-steel sheet piling	Successful	11	Not Successful	2
-nylon bags with sand fill				
-nylon bags with concrete fill				
-stone or riprap				
-concrete seawall	Successful	5	Not Successful	-
-stone filled gabions	Successful	4	Not Successful	1
-other	Successful	1	Not Successful	-
		9		

None of the other types of devices listed were used by those who answered. Some OTHER TYPES mentioned were:

1. Gabion stone covered with fencing behind steel bulkhead, and railroad tie interior retaining walls.
2. Stepped up west return wall into bluff, plus tying back existing steel bulkhead with anchor rods.
3. 100 truck loads of fill
4. Concrete blocks retained by steel reinforcing mesh
5. Grass
6. Concrete block to protect bluff behind steel retaining wall
7. Concrete between steel piling and seawall

111<

H. Are you aware of the park district's efforts to control erosion and maintain beach at Lloyd Park with the installation of temporary sand filled nylon and canvas bags?

Those with riparian rights		Those without rights	
YES	21	YES	3
NO	20	NO	2

Some people (3) felt that this was not very successful, one suggested a long breakwater which would provide a harbor.

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Approximately 210 questionnaires were sent out.
Of those 124 are riparian property owners.
Some response was made by 50 persons.
Of the 50 responses, 43 questionnaires were filled in by persons having riparian rights, 7 by those who do not.
Thus 34.8% of the riparian property owners returned the questionnaires.
Others sent back their questionnaire saying the questions did not apply because they do not have riparian rights, and therefore did not answer any questions. This category applied to 23 land owners.
A total of 73 questionnaires were returned or 34.7% of the questionnaires.

PRIVATE MEETING WITH RIPARIAN PROPERTY OWNERS:

As the third part of the study, within the questionnaire, the riparian property owner was given the opportunity to schedule a private meeting with the Park District Planning Director to take place at the riparian property owner's home. This meeting was designed to give the riparian owner an opportunity to hear about present public efforts to control erosion of public property and to allow him to more fully explain his erosion control activities.

Due to the number of riparian property owners that indicated an interest in such a meeting (24 of approximately 45) and due to the necessary completion date of this report, only a few meetings have been completed. However, these meetings have seemed to be very informative for the riparian property owner and provide the Park District with an opportunity to obtain more in depth information about the private citizen's efforts. Thus far, the results and answers to the questionnaires have not been altered or revised during these meetings. Therefore, it appears that these meetings will not provide any new input to help determine attitudes among the riparian property owners about the issues identified within the questionnaire. If this trend is changed upon completion of the scheduled meetings, a follow up report will be submitted to revise the stated attitudes of the riparian owners.

EVALUATION OF RESULTS OF THE STUDY:

In the determination of riparian property owner attitudes, the questionnaire provided the greatest input. Through the use of question H, the general level of knowledge of the property owner on present Village erosion control efforts was able to be determined. The fact that 50% of those riparian owners that returned the questionnaire,

8. Railroad ties

9. Large pier and two stone walls in 1900

C. Are you planning any future erosion control activity? If so, please indicate what you are planning?
(See report)

Public Owned Property

D. If present studies were to determine that proper protection of public lands required development of erosion control devices to be located within your riparian rights, and that these devices would provide protection for your private property, would you support such a development?

YES	20
NO	8
MAYBE	14

E. Would you support an increase in either your park district tax or your local village tax to help develop proper erosion proctection for publicly owned property in Winnetka?

Those with riparian rights		Those without rights	
YES	32	YES	6
NO	5	NO	-
MAYBE	5	MAYBE	-

F. Do you feel that lake front erosion should be a major concern for the Village officials?

Those with riparian rights		Those without rights	
YES	35	YES	5
NO	4	NO	1
MAYBE	1	MAYBE	-

G. Would you be in favor of leasing your riparian property to the park district if the park district, as compensation for the use of your property, would maintain the beach and provide erosion control protection for the bluff?

YES	7
NO	28
MAYBE	4

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CARL F. EKSTROM
Park Maint. Supv.

July 29, 1975

Dear Mr. and Mrs.

Attached you will find a questionnaire concerning Lake Michigan shore erosions. This questionnaire has been developed to give you an opportunity to contribute your ideas in two very important areas. First, we would like you, the shoreline property owner, to make your feelings known on present efforts by the Village and Park District to protect both public and private shoreline. And secondly, we would like to learn about your private efforts to protect your own beach, both past and future, the approximate cost of your efforts, and your evaluation of the success of your efforts.

If you have recently completed erosion protection work (within the last 5 years) or contemplate future protective work, I would like to ask for the opportunity to meet with you and review your shoreline project. In this way I will be able to fully evaluate your project and explain what the village officials are presently considering to protect publicly owned shoreline property.

We would like to have all questionnaires returned by August 8th. If you would like to meet and review your shoreline protection efforts, please indicate a convenient time in the space provided on the attached questionnaire. I will confirm by phone the date and time requested by you.

On behalf of the Winnetka Park District, I would like to thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

James P. Martin
Park Planning & Maintenance
Director

JPM:ls
Enc.

indicated no awareness of present Park District erosion control efforts, it seems that the general public awareness of this problem and present control efforts is very low. This conclusion is drawn even though the Park District plans and efforts have been publicized in the local newspaper.

In general the riparian property owner indicated a concern for public as well as private riparian property and would support a tax increase if needed to provide adequate erosion protection for publicly owned riparian property. They also seemed to unanimously feel that lake front erosion should be a major concern of the local Village officials. This seems to be consistent with Village wide questionnaires of the recent past (1974-75 Winnetka Caucus questionnaire and platform).

The riparian owner seemed to indicate that he might cooperate with the Village or Park District in development of erosion control devices for public land.. This cooperation might be necessary if studies were to determine that development of protection for public lands must take place on adjacent or nearby riparian property under private ownership. But they indicated they would need more specific information about what was being planned before committing themselves completely.

In general the riparian property owner did not want to lease his riparian property to the Park District. However, a few riparian owners indicated they would be willing to do so provided the Park District maintain the beach and provide protection for the bluff. These riparian owners, when identified, seem to be adjacent to or near publicly owned lake front property.

Under the privately owned property segment of the questionnaire, the riparian property owners indicated that almost half had developed a variety of erosion control devices. Of those that responded and indicated activity along the shore, the average cost was $11,830.00 per property owner. Although there was a wide variety of types of devices, most riparian property owners felt their efforts had been successful. In addition very few indicated any further plans for future erosion control activity.

The results of this study will be a valuable tool in the Park District's future efforts to control erosion along public beaches within Winnetka. This study has also given the riparian property owner the attention to their probems that many indicated had long been ignored and needed long ago. In addition, the study has made many riparian property owners aware of existing local efforts to control and protect the shoreline as well as the regionally oriented efforts of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program.

SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL ACTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE (CONT'D)

F. * Do you feel that lake front erosion should be a major concern for the village officials?

☐ YES

☐ NO

G. * Would you be in favor of leasing your riparian property to the park district if the park district, as compensation for the use of your property, would maintain the beach and provide erosion control protection for the bluff?

☐ YES COMMENTS____

☐ NO ____

____

H. * Are you aware of the Park District's efforts to control erosion and maintain beach at Lloyd Park with the installation of temporary sand filled nylon & canvas bags?

☐ YES COMMENTS____

☐ NO ____

NAME ____

ADDRESS____

PHONE ____

Please indicate below the date and time you would like to meet to review you shoreline.

DATE ____________________ TIME ____________________

SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL ACTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE

PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY

A. * In the past 5 years, have you installed any erosion control devices on your shoreline:

☐ YES Approximate Cost ____________

☐ NO

B. * If you have installed erosion control devices, what type did you install:

	successful	not successf
- steel sheet piling ☐	________	________
- nylon bags with sand fill ☐	________	________
- nylon bags with concrete fill ☐	________	________
- stone or riprap ☐	________	________
- concrete seawall ☐	________	________
- stone filled gabions ☐	________	________
- other ________________ ☐	________	________

* Please indicate above your opinion on the success of your type of control device.

C. * Are you planning any future erosion control activity. If so please indicate what you are planning?

YES ☐ Explanation ______________________________

____

PUBLIC OWNED PROPERTY

D. * If present studies were to determine that proper protection of public lands required development of erosion control devices to be located within your riparian rights, and that these devices would provide protection for your private property, would you support such a development?

☐ YES COMMENT: ______________________________

☐ NO ______________________________

E. * Would you support an increase in either your park district tax or your local village tax to help develop proper erosion protection for publicly owned property in Winnetka?

☐ YES COMMENT: ______________________________

☐ No ______________________________

LAKE MICHIGAN FEDERATION
53 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 427-5121

A Federation of Citizens in Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan

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*EX OFFICIO OFFICER

Mrs. Lee Botts
Executive Secretary
Chicago, Illinois

July 2, 1975

Fran Schnadig
379 Jackson
Glencoe, Illinois 60022

Dear Mrs. Schnadig:

On behalf of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management program and Peter Wise, State Coastal Coordinator, I want to thank you for accepting the leadership of the Task Force on Water Quality.

As Mr. Eisel mentioned in his letter the purpose of the Task Force is to guide the Illinois program. Guidance is a word with broad meaning and it was deliberately chosen for that reason. We expect that you and your Task Force will determine the best means to assist, monitor, or critique the staff and public officials working on the state program. Your operating methods can be determined by you and your Task Force members. Your deadlines and specific objectives are also open-ended and adaptable to your needs.

During the next few weeks a newspaper which we have prepared will describe for a wider audience the Task Force operation and solicit membership for your Task Force. Unfortunately the articles written for the newspaper were prepared when only one Task Force chairperson had accepted. In a subsequent edition in September we will announce other appointments.

We have discussed the Task Forces at public meetings and workshops and you are free to request participation immediately. We will work with you to discover and motivate interested persons during the year.

To assist you in your activities the program has allocated a small budget for each Task Force during the coming year. This should cover such items as postage, typing and travel. Staff members of the program and in the citizen participation section will be valuable for assistance. A large library will be centrally located for your convenience. The Illinois program will be committed to assisting you and your Task Force and in utilizing the work that you do.

Exhibit XVI

ILLINOIS COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

TASK FORCES

Task Force Subject	Chairperson and address	Phone
Erosion and New Land	Bert Woodland	
	(o) Field Museum of Natural History E. Roosevelt Rd. & S. Lake Shore Dr. Chicago, Illinois 60605	922-9410
	(h) 18345 Perth Avenue Homewood, Illinois 60430	SY-8-8280
Land Use and Land Use Control	Jean Millin (h) 955 Elm Street Winnetka, Ill. 60093	446-6591
Public Access and Recreation	David F. James	
	(o) American Bar Association 1155 E. 60th Street Chicago, Ill. 60637	HY-3-0533
	(h) 1078 Spruce Street Winnetka, Ill. 60093	446-5909
Ports and Industry	John Bailey	
	(o) Murphy Engineering 80 E. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois 60604	922-2145
	(h) 204 Lake Street Evanston, Ill. 60201	491-0285
Water Quality	Fran Schnadig	
	(h) 379 Jackson Glencoe, Illinois 60022	835-0536

Exhibit XVII

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Citizens May Participate
In Lake Michigan Fate

Citizens of northeastern Illinois may take part in deciding how Lake Michigan is to be used and protected in the future.

A meeting to explain Lake Michigan coastal zone management planning and how the public can participate in that planning will be at 8 p.m., May 14, in the Lake Forest Village Hall.

Sponsored by the Lake Forest Chapter of the League of Women Voters, the meeting is the first of a series League chapters will hold in the shoreline communities including Chicago. Seven additional meetings are to be scheduled in north suburban communities. Two Chicago meetings are set for noon, June 5, at the Loop Carson Pirie Scott and Company auditorium, and 10:30 a.m., June 7, in the Field Museum of Natural History. Meetings are free and open to the public.

Meeting programs will consist of a slide show on the problems lakeshore communities are experiencing with Lake Michigan plus discussion on the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act, the Act's potential for alleviating shoreline problems, and ongoing activity to preserve and protect lake beaches and shores.

(more)

During the next few weeks we hope to hold a meeting of all Task Force leaders, answer your questions, describe the options open to you and to better acquaint you with the staff members and administrators of the state program. I will shortly notify you of that meeting.

For your information and use I have enclosed a list of Task Force leaders with topics, addresses, and phone numbers.

We are all looking forward to your assistance in the program.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard L. Robbins
Deputy Director and Counsel

RLR:sk
Encl.
cc: Peter Wise
    David Jones

Three organizations have received a state contract or subcontract to perform specific planning tasks: NIPC, for analysis of land use and land use policy, legal analysis and public participation; the Illinois Geological Survey for study of the physical characteristics of the lake and the water side of the shoreline; and Barton-Aschman Associates for overall planning program management.

NIPC has contracted with the League of Women Voters and the Lake Michigan Federation to organize and conduct the citizen participation required in coastal zone managment planning.

30

add I
Lake Michigan meetings

In another phase of public participation in coastal zone planning, the League of Women Voters will establish five ongoing citizen task forces to advise the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) on developing a Lake Michigan Coastal Zone Management Plan.

Task forces will deal with these subjects: shoreline erosion; land use and land use controls; public access and recreation; harbor management and industrial uses; and water quality. The citizen task forces will advise and guide NIPC about issues relating to their particular task force subject.

Under the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, coastal states, which includes those on the Great Lakes, can develop management programs for the land and water resources of their shorelines.

The State of Illinois Division of Water Resources has primary responsibility for preparing Illinois' program and it has established an Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program to accomplish this.

The program is to include definition of each shore community's "coastal zone," identification of sensitive areas and critical land and water uses, and development of enforcement means at appropriate levels of government to adequately manage and protect these areas and uses.

(more)

According to Mary Lee Strang, chairman of the League of Women Voters Lake Michigan Inter-League Group, those who attend will be invited to join citizen task forces on Lake Michigan. The task forces' ongoing purpose will be to advise and guide NIPC in the development of a Lake Michigan Coastal Zone Management Plan, she said.

Task forces will deal with the subjects of shoreline erosion, land use and land use controls, public access and recreation, harbor management and industrial uses, and water quality, Strang added.

Under the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, coastal states, which includes those on the Great Lakes, can develop management programs for the land and water resources of their shorelines.

The State of Illinois Division of Water Resources has primary responsibility for preparing Illinois' program and it has established an office, the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program, to accomplish this. The program is to include definition of each shore community's "coastal zone," identification of sensitive areas and critical land and water uses, and development of enforcement means at appropriate levels of government to adequately manage and protect these areas and uses.

Three organizations have received a state contract or subcontract to perform specific planning tasks: NIPC, for analysis of land use and land use policy, legal analysis and public participation; the Illinois Geological Survey for study of the physical characteristics of the lake and the water side of the shoreline; and Barton-Aschman Associates for overall planning program management.

NIPC has contracted with the League of Women Voters and the Lake Michigan Federation to organize and conduct the citizen participation required in coastal zone management planning.

Exhibit XVIII

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS
PLANNING COMMISSION
10 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606

. . . the official planning agency for the six northeastern Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL:

NEWS RELEASE

Jim Wahlman or Marty Moser, (312) 454-0400

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

P.R. No. 267
May 9, 1975

CITIZENS MAY PARTICIPATE IN LAKE MICHIGAN FATE

Citizens of northeastern Illinois may take part in deciding how Lake Michigan is to be used and protected in the future.

A series of meetings to explain public participation in Lake Michigan coastal zone management planning have been scheduled under joint sponsorship of the League of Women Voters, the Lake Michigan Federation and the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC).

The meeting schedule is: 7:30 p.m., May 13, Norris Center, Northwestern University, Evanston; 8 p.m., May 14, Lake Forest City Hall; 8 p.m., May 19, Waukegan Public Library; 8 p.m., May 20, Union Church, Lake Bluff; 8 p.m., May 21, Highland Park Library;

8 p.m., May 22, Watts Center, Glencoe; 9 a.m., May 24, Skokie School Auditorium, Winnetka; 8 p.m., June 2, Wilmette Municipal Building; 12:15 p.m., June 5, Carson Pirie Scott and Company Auditorium, State Street store, Chicago; and 10:30 a.m., June 7, Loop College, 64 E. Lake St., Chicago.

Meetings are free and open to the public. The programs will include a slide show on the problems lakeshore communities are experiencing with Lake Michigan plus discussion on the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act, the Act's potential for alleviating shoreline problems, and ongoing activity to preserve and protect lake beaches and shores.

(more)

Persons who wish to work with a Task Force may sign up at the public meetings.

Each management option involves consequences, and Congress mandated that citizens have an opportunity to influence the decisions. Citizen involvement will be required in the two successive years of the program as well. Citizens are invited to attend to express their priorities for use of the Lake Michigan shoreland zone or to observe.

EVANSTON	Tues., 7:30 p.m. May 13, 1975	Norris Center Northwestern Univ. campus 730 Sheridan Road
LAKE FOREST	Wed., 8 p.m. May 14, 1975	City Hall Council Chambers 220 East Deerpath
WAUKEGAN	Mon., 8 p.m. May 19, 1975	Waukegan Public Library 120 North County Street
LAKE BLUFF	Tues., 8 p.m. May 20, 1975	Union Church 525 East Prospect
HIGHLAND PARK	Wed., 8 p.m. May 21, 1975	Highland Park Public Library 494 Laurel Street
GLENCOE	Thurs., 8 p.m. May 22, 1975	Watts Center 305 Randolph Street
WINNETKA	Sat., 9 a.m. May 24, 1975	Skokie School Auditorium Glendale at Elm Street
WILMETTE	Mon. 8 p.m. June 2, 1975	Village Hall Council Chambers 1200 Wilmette Street
CHICAGO	Thurs., 12:15 p.m. June 5, 1975	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. State Street Store Auditorium State Street at Washington
CHICAGO	Sat., 10:30 a.m. June 7, 1975	Loop College, Room 100 64 East Lake Street

5-8-75

Exhibit XIX

INFORMATION Lake Michigan ● Federation

53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Phone 312-427-5121

For further information contact
Nancy Flowers at 312-427-5121
or 312-248-2688

MANAGEMENT OF LAKE MICHIGAN COASTAL ZONE TO BE DISCUSSED

Erosion and new lands, public use and recreation, harbor management and water quality will be among issues discussed at a series of ten public meetings in the Chicago metropolitan area in May and June. (See schedule of meeting dates, times and places indicated below.)

The meetings will give citizens an opportunity to express their views about what issues should be given priority in management of the Illinois coast of Lake Michigan. The meetings, hosted by the Lake Michigan Inter-League of the League of Women Voters of the United States and the Lake Michigan Federation, are a part of the Illinois program funded by the Federal government.

The Coastal Zone Management Act appropriated money for each state on the Great Lakes and the oceans to plan and implement a shoreland management plan in the state. The law also outlined minimum criteria the states must meet to be eligible for the grants and to implement opportunities for expression of citizen viewpoint. Illinois has been funded for the program.

These public meetings will be the beginning of a three years planning process in Illinois before implementation of the resulting program will begin. In addition to the public meetings, five citizen Task Forces will address critical issues related to shoreland management.

Any citizen may become involved in any of the Task Forces including one each to discuss erosion/new land, land use, public use/marinas/recreation, harbor management/industrial uses and water quality.